

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
PROCESS OF THE MOZAMBICAN INTEGRATED
TRANSMISSION BACKBONE SYSTEM (STE PROJECT)
– PHASE 1: VILANCULOS - MAPUTO**

PRELIMINARY RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

FINAL REPORT



**ELECTRICIDADE
DE MOÇAMBIQUE, E.P.**

Illuminating the Transformation of Mozambique

February 2019

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS OF THE MOZAMBIKAN INTEGRATED TRANSMISSION BACKBONE SYSTEM (STE PROJECT) – PHASE 1: VILANCULOS - MAPUTO

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A&IPs	Affected and Interested Parties
CCC	Community Consultative Committee
CCF	Community Compensation Fund
EDM	Electricidade de Moçambique, E.P.
EIS	Environmental Impact Study
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
HH	Household
IRAP	Implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan
IFC	International Finance Cooperation
DUAT	Land Use Rights
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGtP	Mozambique Gas to Power
INE	National Institute of Statistic
OP	Operational Policy
PSES	Physical and Socioeconomic Survey
PAP	Project Affected People
PPP	Public Participation Process
PPZ	Partial Protection Zone
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
SAPP	Southern Africa Power Pool
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
STE Project	Mozambican Integrated Transmission Backbone System
WB	World Bank

1 Introduction

1.1 General Considerations

Electricidade de Moçambique, E.P. (EDM) is planning the implementation of the Mozambican Integrated Transmission Backbone System – the STE Project. The STE Project is a major power transmission Project linking the Provinces of Tete and Maputo, through extra high voltage transmission lines. The goals of this Project are to connect and integrate the current two isolated power systems in Mozambique and to allow the evacuation to the southern region of surplus power generated in the north.

Due to its complexity, EDM plans to develop the STE Project in phases. Currently, EDM is proposing the implementation of Phase 1 of the STE Project: Vilanculos – Maputo, which includes a 561 km long 400 kV line connecting these two cities, the construction of three new substations (in Vilanculos, Chibuto and Matalane) and the upgrade of the Maputo substation (in Boane).

In order to obtain the Environmental License required in terms of the Environmental Law (Law No. 20/1997, of 1 October) for the development described above (hereafter the “Project”), EDM must conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Process, which includes a Preliminary Resettlement Action Plan (Preliminary RAP).

1.2 Project Proponent

The Project Proponent is **Electricidade de Moçambique, E.P. (EDM)**, a public enterprise, under the tutelage of the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy, tasked with the establishment and operation of the public service of production, transmission, distribution and commercialization of electricity in Mozambique. EDM’s relevant contact details are provided below.

Table 1.1 – Proponent’s contact details

Project Proponent	Electricidade de Moçambique, E.P. (EDM)		
Address	Av. Zedequias Manganhela, No. 267 Prédio Jat IV – 1st Floor Maputo, Mozambique		
Contact Person	Cirilo Fabião		
Contact Number	+258 21308946	Fax Number	+258 21431029
Contact e-mail	Cirilo.Fabiao@edm.co.mz		

1.3 Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan

Based on the nature of the proposed Project, it is inevitable that the activities proposed will lead to either acquisition, restriction to and/or loss of access to land, economic assets and/or resources. As such, the implementation of the Project will ultimately result in land acquisition, and compensation and/or resettlement of people.

At this stage, the Project is not required to prepare the full final Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), according to the national legislative framework. However, a Preliminary RAP must be prepared, to be submitted as part of the Environmental Impact Study (EIS).

The Preliminary RAP serves the purpose of screening the project interventions to ensure that any adverse impacts on communities, groups, individuals and/or assets in the project area are duly identified and mitigated. This is particularly important where aspects of the intervention (project) have yet to be fully defined, as is currently the case (e.g., access roads' routes, location of construction camps and location of borrow pits).

The objective of this Preliminary RAP is to establish the resettlement and compensation principles and criteria methodology, and organizational arrangements to be applied, during the resettlement process, in order to ensure that the resettlement adheres to and meets both the World Bank (WB) standards and the Mozambican regulatory framework¹.

The Preliminary RAP also establishes the mechanisms by which the appropriate tools, screening checklists and the final RAP will be implemented in order to mitigate potential negative impacts of the resettlement.

The Preliminary RAP has been prepared to the standards of the Mozambique Government's Decree 31/2012, of 8 August, and Ministerial Diploma 156/2014, of 19 September, and the World Bank's Operational Policy (OP) 4.12.

Prior to the construction of the line, a fully detailed resettlement and compensation action plan (the final RAP), consistent with this Preliminary RAP, shall be developed. Subsequent to the sanctioning by EDM, the final RAP shall be submitted to the Mozambican Government for approval (and the World Bank for non-objection) before any land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, and/or any other impact on livelihoods occur.

In order to develop this Preliminary RAP, field surveys of the affected communities and project affected people (PAP) were conducted. The data collected from these surveys formed the basis for the elaboration of a socioeconomic profile of communities and PAPs located within the Project's Right of Way (RoW).

1.4 Report Structure

The structure of this Preliminary RAP is presented in **Table 1.2** below.

Table 1.2 – Preliminary RAP Report Structure

Chapter No.	Description
Chapter 1	Introduction This chapter gives a brief introduction to the document. It presents the proponent and consultant as well as the scope and objectives of the report.

¹ Crucially it is acknowledged that the needs of those affected by the Project must be met and that any form of lost assets will be compensated for at full replacement cost.

Chapter No.	Description
Chapter 2	Project Description This chapter provides a brief Project description
Chapter 3	Legal and Regulatory Framework This chapter presents Mozambican legal requirements for the resettlement process as well as relevant international guidelines.
Chapter 4	Approach and Methodology This chapter describes the methodology used to elaborate the Preliminary RAP.
Chapter 5	Public Participation Process Presents the public participation process that was undertaken for the elaboration of the Preliminary RAP.
Chapter 6	Potential Socioeconomic Impacts This chapter outlines the Project activities that may result in resettlement and identifies categories of impacts.
Chapter 7	Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Population This chapter presents the socio-economic baseline of the households that could be affected by the resettlement process for the Project's implementation.
Chapter 8	Resettlement Host Area This chapter provides a preliminary assessment of land availability for the resettlement needs.
Chapter 9	Eligibility Criteria and Compensation Entitlement This chapter outlines the proposed eligibility criteria and compensation entitlement for resettlement.
Chapter 10	Income and Livelihood Restoration Strategies This chapter presents the livelihood restoration plan to be implemented with the affected people.
Chapter 11	Institutional Framework This chapter presents the institutions that will be involved during the implementation of the resettlement, as well as their roles.
Chapter 12	Community Complaints and Grievances Management Protocol This chapter outlines the proposed complaints management mechanisms to be used prior to, during and after the implementation of the resettlement.
Chapter 13	Monitoring and Evaluation This chapter presents the proposed monitoring and evaluation procedures for the resettlement process.
Chapter 14	Compensation Packages and Estimated Resettlement Budget This chapter presents the compensation packages and an estimated budget for the elaboration and implementation of the final RAP.
Chapter 15	Terms of Reference for the Final RAP This chapter presents the terms of reference for the elaboration of the final RAP.

2 Project Description

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a brief description of the proposed Project – the Mozambican Integrated Transmission Backbone System (STE Project) – Phase 1: Vilanculos - Maputo. A more detailed Project description is provided in the EIS report.

2.2 Project Overview

2.2.1 Objective and Desirability

The main goals of the STE Project as a whole are to connect and integrate the current two isolated power systems in Mozambique and to allow the transmission of surplus power generated in the north to the southern region. Phase 1 of the STE Project (Vilanculos – Maputo), currently under assessment, is justified in general terms by these same objectives. The implementation of Phase 1 is being prioritized by EDM, in order to enable the planned investments for a new gas-fed power plant in Temane.

The following paragraphs provide more detailed information regarding the desirability of the STE Project, as a whole, and of Phase 1 (Vilanculos – Maputo) in particular.

Objectives of the STE Project

Mozambique's power supply network, operated by EDM, is currently composed of two isolated power systems:

- Central Northern system – fed by Cahora Bassa hydropower plant (2 075 MW capacity), as well as by other smaller plants, namely Chicamba and Mavuzi hydropower plants (38 MW and 52 MW, respectively) and a gas turbine power plant in Beira (12 MW). This system supplies the northern and central regions of Mozambique, namely through the following infrastructure:
 - 220kV transmission line from Songo-Matambo substation to Nampula substation and 110kV system, which connects to Nacala, Moma, Lichinga, Pemba, Auasse and Marromeu;
 - 220kV transmission line from Songo-Matambo substation to Chibata substation. From Chibata substation at a voltage level of 110kV there is a link with Chicamba and Mavuzi hydro power plants and then to the main load points namely Beira, Chimoio and Manica. From Manica there is an interconnection with Zesa system at 110kV (Manica – Mutare line).
- Southern system – fed by the Southern Africa Power Pool (via Maputo and Infulene substations, at 275 kV and 110 kV respectively), as well as by a 16 MW hydropower plant at Corumana and gas-fired generating facilities in Maputo (52 MW capacity) and Ressano Garcia (270 MW capacity). This system supplies the southern region of Mozambique,

through a 110-kV system, from the Maputo, Infulene, Lionde, Xai-Xai and Lindela substations.

While the transmission and distribution system described above has been adequate to supply Mozambique's power needs in the last few decades, the expected rapid development of Mozambique's economy during the following decades, mostly due to the development of mining and oil and gas project's, will require a significant overhaul of the power transmission network.

Desirability of the Phase 1 of the STE Project

Due to the scale and complexity of the STE Project, EDM plans to implement it in phases. Phase 1 of the STE Project (Vilanculos – Maputo), which is the scope of this ESIA and Preliminary RAP, has been prioritized by EDM for implementation as it is needed to enable a new 400 MW gas fire power generation plant in Temane (named “Mozambique gas-to-Power (MGtP)” project). According to information provided by EDM, the MGtP's technical studies are currently in the final stages of preparation.

The MGtP is expected to be one of the first of the currently planned new power generation projects to come on line, and will require an anticipated construction of the Vilanculos – Maputo section of STE Project. It should be noted that the MGtP is outside of the scope of this ESIA, as it is being subjected to an independent ESIA Process.

2.2.2 Project Location and Scope

The STE Project Phase 1 includes a new 561 km long 400 kV HVAC transmission line between Vilanculos and Maputo, the construction of three new substations - Vilanculos, Chibuto and Matalane (in Marracuene) and the upgrade of the Maputo substation (in Boane). **Figure 2.1** illustrates the administrative location of the Project.

Table 2.1 below lists the Provinces and Districts crossed by the proposed transmission line and substations.

Table 2.1 – Administrative units crossed by STE Project Phase 1 (Vilanculos – Maputo)

Province	Districts
Inhambane	Vilanculos, Massinga, Funhalouro, Panda
Gaza	Chibuto, Mandlakaze, Chokwe, Bilene
Maputo	Magude, Manhiça, Marracuene, Moamba, Boane

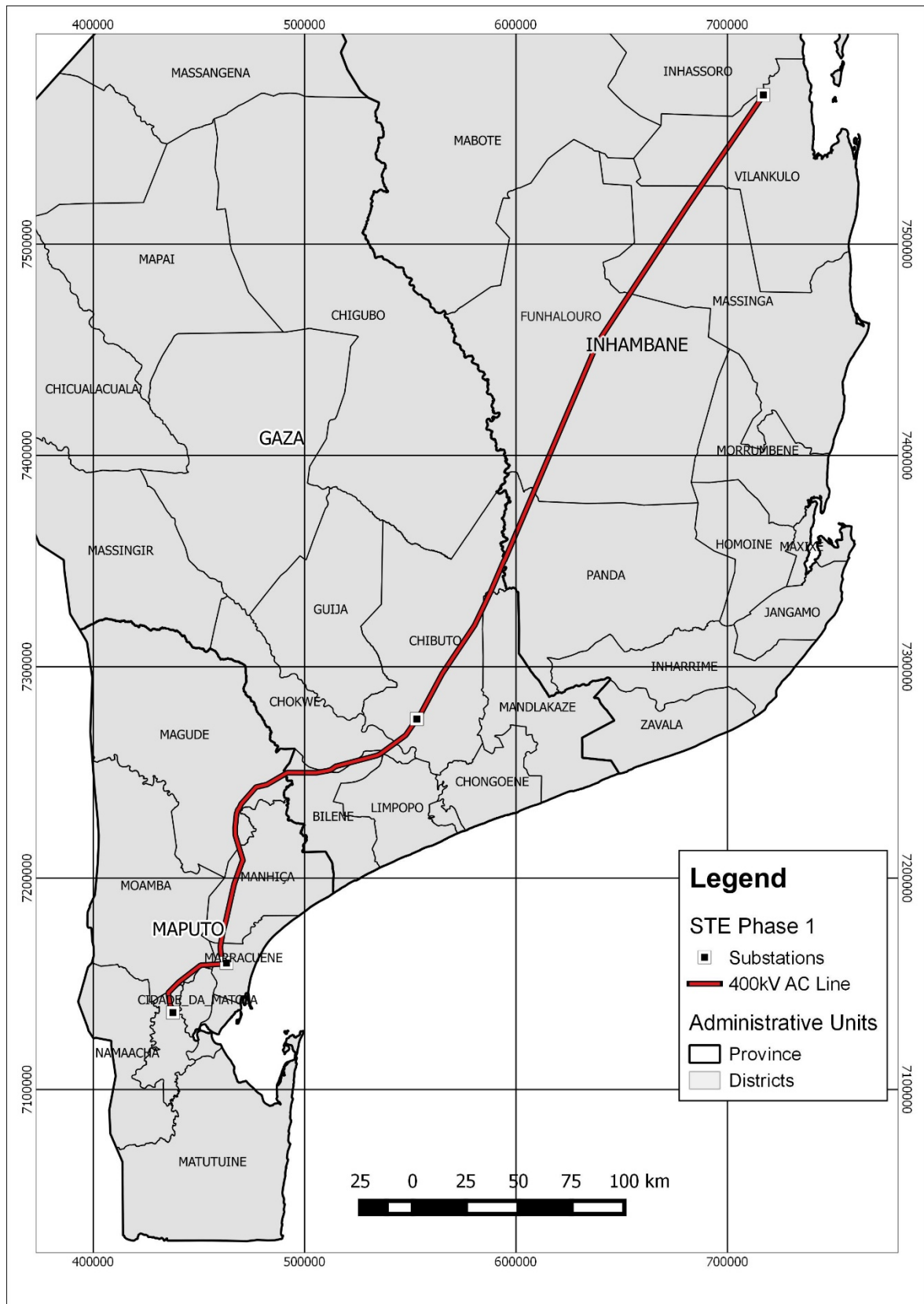


Figure 2.1 – Administrative location of the Project

2.3 Establishment of a Partial Protection Zone (PPZ) and Rights of Way (RoW)

The Right of Way (RoW) in the Mozambican context is somewhat particular and different to that of most countries, given the nature of the Mozambican land law (detailed further in regulatory framework below). In Mozambique, land is not private and remains the property of the State and cannot be bought, sold or otherwise alienated, mortgaged or encumbered. The spirit of the law is based on the principle of guaranteeing access and use of land to the population as well as for investors. As such it guarantees land use rights but also enables the revocation of such rights, should they be in the public interest. Article 18 (b) of the 1997 land law states that land use rights may be terminated:

- *‘By revocation of the right of land use and benefit for reasons of public interest, proceeded by payment of fair indemnification and/or compensation’.*

The termination of land use rights is guided primarily by the regulation on the resettlement process as described below (section 3.2).

For projects of public interest, such as electrical transmission lines, land may be expropriated in order to realize and improve public services and/or avail a public good, on condition that fair compensation is provided for that which has been expropriated.

As such, public utilities in Mozambique are granted what is commonly understood as Right of Way (RoW), under somewhat different conditions and circumstances. Specifically, that RoW is given in the form of Partial Protected Zone (PPZ): article 6 of Decree 66/1988 (the regulation of the Land Law) states that the approval of a transmission line by the competent authorities implies the automatic creation of the respective PPZ. In this sense, for the Mozambican context, the concepts of RoW and PPZ should be read as interchangeable.

The Mozambican land law also states that both total and partial protection zones (PPZ) are part of the public domain, and that electricity conduits and infrastructure fall under PPZ's. Furthermore Article 9 of the land law states that no land use rights can be acquired in either the total or partial protection zones – although special licenses may be granted for specific activities.

Transmission line projects of this nature require a PPZ,² in order to construct and operate the line efficiently and effectively. The PPZ must be cleared of any infra-structure, vegetation and trees prior to and during the construction phase and may not have any infra-structure or trees taller than 3 m, once the line is operational.

The PPZ is required to protect the system from windfall, contact with trees and branches and other potential hazards that may result in damage to the system, power failures, danger to the population and/or forest fires. In addition, the PPZ provides uninhibited and unrestricted access to the line, for maintenance and/or in cases of emergency.

With regards to power lines, the Land Law 19/97 of 1st of October, states that the PPZ includes a corridor of 50 m on either side of the line (100 m width total). A PPZ corridor of 50 meters (25m on

² PPZ is an area on either side of the line that enables construction to proceed and ensures security and maintenance/emergency access during the operational phase.

either side of the line) was initially proposed for the Project, based on regional guidelines and previous EDM experience. However, there was a need to increase the width of the PPZ by an additional 50 meters in order to comply with the Mozambican Land Law. The PPZ thus has thus been reset with a width of 100 meter (50m on either side of the line).

Whilst, as noted above, the PPZ will be cleared of all vegetation, infrastructure and trees during the construction of the line, it is recommended that the cultivation of seasonal crops³ be allowed within the PPZ – with the exception of emergency access areas, tower footing etc. – once the line is operational. This access will need to be regulated and is described below (section 3.5).

As mentioned above, the Project also includes the construction of three new substations and the upgrade of one substation. The substation areas⁴ will also need to be cleared of any infra-structure and vegetation. Therefore, the areas needed for the construction and upgrade of the Project substations are considered as part of this Preliminary RAP.

It is important to mention that the area for Matalane substation, in Marracuene District, was not surveyed, as EDM have already started an independent resettlement process for that area. Whilst this area does not fall within the scope of this Preliminary RAP, it will be within the scope of the final RAP. Therefore, it is recommended that ongoing resettlement activities by EDM be undertaken in a manner that allows for verification and confirmation of adherence to this Preliminary RAP and the requirements of OP4.12. An audit will be undertaken as part of the preparation of the final RAP in order to carry out such verification and document adherence to OP 4.12 and/or to identify for inclusion in the final RAP any measure needed to address any remedial actions should they be required.

2.4 Ancillary Infrastructure

The implementation of the STE Project Phase 1 will require a number of complementary components and activities, which are required to support the Project's construction and operation. These ancillary infrastructure and facilities include:

- Construction of access roads, for line construction and maintenance purposes;
- Exploration of borrow pits to provide aggregates and inert materials for construction purposes;
- Establishment of construction camps, including temporary workers' accommodation and temporary storage sites for equipment and materials.

The location of these ancillary infrastructure is not defined presently. As such, it was not possible to assess their potential resettlement impacts and to include them in the scope of this Preliminary RAP. It is expected that the location and design of this infrastructure will be defined by the construction Contractor, under EDM supervision.

Depending on the location and design of these ancillary infrastructure and facilities, they might generate additional resettlement impacts. As such, specific assessments and resettlement and

³ No trees or structures will be permitted and EDM will define guidelines for what type of crops are permitted and those which are not, based on potential effect to the transmission line.

⁴ The Project has identified suitable areas of one (1) km² each, which will be fenced off and house the substations.

compensation plans might need to be developed in the future for these ancillary infrastructure and facilities, once their location is known. Such specific assessments and resettlement and compensation plans will be developed in full accordance with the principles, directives and methodologies established in this Preliminary RAP.

2.5 Project Description: Summary of Key Issues

The Mozambican Integrated Transmission Backbone System (STE Project) has as its main objective the connection and integration of the two independent power systems in Mozambique.

Integration will enable the transmission of surplus power generated in the north to the southern region. It will also play a key role in facilitating and supporting Mozambique's economic growth and development, given that it is envisaged that mining, oil and gas projects are expected to be key economic drivers over the next decades.

Phase 1 of the STE Project (Vilanculos – Maputo), has been prioritized by EDM and is currently under assessment. Phase 1 includes a new 561 km long 400 kV HVAC transmission line between Vilanculos and Maputo, the construction of three new substations - Vilanculos, Chibuto and Matalane (in Marracuene) and the upgrade of the Maputo substation (in Boane). The Project PPZ has a width of 100 meter (50m on either side of the line).

The Project's will also require ancillary infrastructure and facilities, including access roads, borrow pits and construction camps. The location of this infrastructure is however yet to be defined.

3 Legal and Regulatory Framework

3.1 General Considerations

This section describes and analyses the legal framework under which the Preliminary RAP was developed, namely:

- National (Mozambican) regulations on resettlement, which are described and discussed in section 3.2 below; and
- International resettlement requirements and best practices, particularly WB OP 4.12, which are discussed in section 3.3.

3.2 Mozambican Legislation

3.2.1 Regulation on Resettlement Process

The **Regulation on Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities** (Decree No 31/2012, of 8 August) sets out the basic principles and norms for resettlement processes resulting from private or public economic activities, undertaken by individuals or groups, nationals or foreigners. It is underpinned by the values that any such resettlement should improve people's lives and ensure the protection of the environment.

Objective

According to Article 5, resettlement is intended to boost national socio-economic development and ensure that affected populations are provided an increased quality of life, and social equity, taking into account sustainability of social, economic, environmental and physical aspects.

Resettlement Principles

According to Article 4, this regulation identifies the following principles:

- **Principle of Social Cohesion** – resettlement must ensure social integration and the restoration, and/or the improvement, of living standards of those affected;
- **Principle of Social Equality** – all those affected by resettlement are entitled to the improvement of their standards of living, or at least its restoration to pre-displacement levels;
- **Principle of Direct Benefit** – affected persons should be given the opportunity to benefit directly from the Project and share in the benefits of positive socioeconomic impacts;
- **Principle of Social Equity** – when settling people in new areas, access to livelihoods, social services and available resources must be taken into account;
- **Principle of no Change to Income Level** – ensure that those resettled have the possibility of restoring their previous basic income level;
- **Principle of Public Participation** – local communities and other interested or affected parties must be consulted and participate in the planning of the resettlement process;
- **Principle of Environmental Accountability** – those that pollute or otherwise damage the environment must repair the damage or compensate for the damages;

- **Principle of Social Responsibility** – the investor must create social infrastructures that promote learning, recreation, sports, health, culture and other community interest projects.

Resettlement Committee

The Regulation provides for the establishment of a Technical Committee for Monitoring and Supervision of the Resettlement Process. Additional information regarding this committee is provided in Ministerial Decree No 155/2014, of 19 September.

Approval of the Resettlement Action Plan

Article 9 of Decree 31/2012 stipulates that the District Government is the entity responsible for approving Resettlement Action Plans. Such approval shall take into consideration the views of the government department responsible for Spatial Planning, after consultation with the Agriculture, Local Administration, Public Works and Housing departments.

Model of Resettlement

Article 16 stipulates that resettlement processes shall adhere to following framework:

- Regularized housing plot with adequate facilities;
- At the minimum a three-bedroom house, with an area of 70 m²;
- Houses built out of conventional materials and in accordance with an approved project;
- The housing projects must comply with the social and cultural characteristics of the resettlement site;
- During house construction, preservation of vegetation must be ensured;
- In resettlement areas, livelihoods activities must be maintained, as appropriate, or income generation programs defined;
- The resettlement process includes construction of access roads, water supply system, sanitation, electrification, health post, school, kindergarten, market, shops, police station, entertainment sites, and sites for sports, recreation, holy sites and places for meetings;
- The resettlement areas must include areas for agriculture, livestock and other activities.

Environmental Characteristics and Criteria for the Definition of the Plot

Section II of Decree 31/2012 outlines the environmental features and the criteria for definition of the residential plot in the new area (resettlement area). Environmental features to be considered in the resettlement area are as follows:

- Soil permeability;
- Groundwater level;
- Land slope;
- Runoff; and
- Soil fertility.

Resettlement is not allowed in (i) areas with significant environmental risks such as erosion or floods, and (ii) protected areas in accordance with specific legislation (Article 17).

The size of the residential plot is defined taking into consideration the following criteria (Article 18):

- Appropriate for construction, with a slope less than 10%;

- Areas with low groundwater level;
- In urban areas, no plot shall be below 800 m²;
- In rural areas, no plot shall be below 5,000 m²;
- Front access to an access road;
- Natural ventilation;
- Access to water and other facilities; and
- Access to social infrastructure.

If physical and natural conditions do not allow for installation of a water supply system, improved latrines must be constructed at minimum distance of 10 m from the house.

In rural areas, physical spaces must be provided for horticulture, poultry farming and other animals breeding.

The Regulation stipulates that the District Government is responsible for allocating the area required for resettlement.

Draft of the Resettlement Plan

Section III of the Regulation defines the phases for the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan. This guidance was subsequently reviewed and completed in Ministerial Decree No. 156/2014 - Technical Directive on the Planning and Implementation Process of Resettlement Action Plans.

3.2.2 Guideline Ministerial Resolutions for the Resettlement Process

In 2014, the Government of Mozambique approved two Ministerial Decrees to support the practical applicability of Decree No. 31/2012, namely:

- **Internal Regulations for the Operation of the Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee of Resettlement**, Ministerial Decree No. 155/2014, of 19 September;
- **Technical Directive on the Elaboration and Implementation Process of Resettlement Action Plans**, Ministerial Decree No. 156/2014, of 19 September.

Resettlement Committee

The **Internal Regulation for the Operation of the Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee for Resettlement** (Ministerial Decree No. 155/2014) establishes conditions for the organization and functioning of all those involved in the monitoring and supervision of resettlement process. The Resettlement Committee includes both Provincial and District Committees, with the following composition:

- Provincial Committee:
 - Director of the area that oversees the territorial planning activity at the provincial level;
 - Director of Public Works and Housing;
 - Director of Agriculture;
 - Director of Social Action;
 - Director of related area.
- District Committee:

- Director of Health, Women and Social Action Service;
- Five representatives of affected population;
- One representative of the Civil Society;
- Three community leaders;
- Two community leaders of the host area; and
- Two representatives from the private sector.

The Committees have the following responsibilities:

- Supervise the resettlement process and ensure that the rights and entitlements of those affected are observed;
- Communicate with the competent authorities on any irregularities or illegal action detected during the resettlement process;
- Receive complaints from affected persons and forward cases to the relevant competent authorities, where a resolution cannot be reached at local level, between EDM and the affected persons;
- Prepare resettlement process monitoring and evaluation reports, taking into account previously approved plan;
- Propose notices to EDM for clarification during the resettlement process;
- Mobilization and awareness of the population on the resettlement process;
- Intervention at all stages of the resettlement process, including its supervision;
- Awareness of the population for their rights and obligations under the resettlement process;
- Review the Public Consultation reports and give their opinion on resettlement issues.

Elaboration and Implementation of RAP

The **Technical Directive on the Elaboration and Implementation Process of Resettlement Action Plans** (Ministerial Decree No. 156/2014 of 19 September) aims to operationalize the Regulations on the Resettlement Process (Decree No. 31/2012) and facilitate greater involvement and rapprochement between all parties involved. It places an emphasis on the notion that the resettlement process need not necessarily be socially destructive in certain contexts, but rather may be conceptualized as an opportunity to improve living standards and to develop new well-structured and standardized residential zones, in accordance with the principles set out in Article 4 of Decree No. 31/2012.

The Directive standardizes the resettlement action plans, through the formulation of a reasoned and coherent conceptual framework based on theoretical principles and practical experience. The Directive presents guidelines for the process, identifies the different steps that characterize the development and implementation of the resettlement action plan, and sets out the contents and the results required for each phase.

This Directive stipulates that a resettlement process is developed and managed through 3 phases;

- Physical and Socioeconomic Survey (PSES) – which is equivalent to this Preliminary RAP;
- Resettlement Action Plan (RAP); and
- Implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (IRAP).

The PSES forms part of the ESIA process, and needs to be submitted together with the EIS, for all projects that include any form of resettlement. (in practice, in the Mozambican legislative environment, the PSES is chronologically equivalent to the Preliminary RAP). In other words, in the Mozambican context, a PSES is carried out and submitted, along with the EIS (together constituting the ESIA) to MITADER (Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development) at national level. Once approved, a provisional environmental license is issued, which may then be used to apply for all subsequent and necessary licenses and permits. During this period all the projects technical, engineering and specific requirements must be finalized (including any specifics required by the license, should the license be conditional). This is also the period when the final RAP and IRAP are developed. These documents are then submitted and approved at District level.

This Directive further establishes through Ministerial Decree 156/2014 section 3.2.2 that the host area shall be identified during the final RAP phase and shall be agreed to by all the affected peoples and relevant stakeholders, to be included in a minute duly signed by the parties concerned and disclosed in the public places locally.

It is considered herein that the Mozambican legislative framework holds up well in relation to the WB's OP 4.12. In essence where they diverge is in the adaptation of generic international policies to specific local contexts. In other words, whereas the WB seeks to apply standardized policies, applicable to any country (irrespective of development status – be it Latin America, Eastern Europe, the Indian sub-continent, or Africa), the Mozambican legislation attempts to apply and adapt such standards to the country context and its specific socio-economic realities. As such Mozambican policy adopts the principle that infrastructure development initiatives⁵, should be taken advantage of to improve the living standards of its citizens, whilst at the same time endeavoring not to engender or foster high levels of inequality amongst and within local communities.⁶

Aside from the contextualization of best practice to the local context, the Mozambican resettlement process, in its entirety, is consistent with and includes all necessary requirements within the WB's OP 4.12⁷. The phasing and timing of the steps and/or processes are, however, different and are, once again, considered more applicable to the local context and reality⁸.

⁵ Amongst other initiatives such as industrial and business investments.

⁶ This point is important to emphasize part of rationale as to why the Mozambican regulations seem to be – on face value – less exigent than those of the WB. Given the extremely high levels of poverty and vulnerability across the country, the government seeks to piggyback on investment projects to help lift its citizens out of extreme poverty and vulnerability – resettlement is considered one such means. The resettlement criteria are seemingly less exigent as – given the context of generalized poverty – the government seeks to avoid generating inequality and the provision of opportunities to specific individuals on the basis of them finding themselves in the area required for the particular project. Furthermore, through this process the GoM seeks to avoid people from moving in to demarcated areas in order to benefit from the resettlement process.

⁷ With the exception of the principle of seeking alternatives to resettlement, whereas the Mozambican legislative and policy environment views resettlement as an opportunity to uplift communities from extreme poverty and vulnerability.

⁸ For example, the identification of host areas, resettlement packages, design of replacement houses and community participation is preferable, in Mozambique, only once MITADER has provisionally approved the environmental license. This is primarily to avoid, 1. wasting individuals and communities time (time taken away from livelihood strategies) and 2. to avoid generating expectations should the project not be approved.

3.2.3 Other Relevant National Legislation related to the Resettlement Process

In addition to the above legislation, several other components of the national legislative framework are relevant to resettlement activities and serve as guides to specific aspects of resettlement processes, and are described in the following paragraphs.

The Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique (2004) states that all citizens have the right to live in a balanced natural environment (Article 72), and the duty to defend it. In addition, the State shall promote efforts to guarantee the ecological balance and the conservation and preservation of the environment, with a view to improving the quality of life of its citizens. To guarantee the right to the environment within the framework of sustainable development, the State shall adopt policies aimed at preventing and controlling pollution and erosion and integrating environmental objectives with public sector policies (Article 117).

The **National Land Policy** (Resolution No 10/95, of 17 October) affirms that the State owns the land and shall guarantee access to land to all communities, households and individuals, to “*ensure the rights of the Mozambican people to the land and other natural resources, while promoting investment and responsible and equitable use of these resources*” (National Land Policy 10/95 point 18).

The state is also accountable for land physical planning and use, even if plans are undertaken by the private sector. The most important principles regarding Mozambique land policy are as follows:

- Land is the property of the state and selling, mortgaging or encumbering it is not legally permitted. The 1997 Land Law determines limited land use rights through a unitary system called the DUAT (*Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra*), which applies to individuals, communities and companies;
- Ensuring that women have the access and right to use land.

The **Spatial Planning Policy** (Resolution No. 18/2007, of 30 May) which stipulates in its specific objectives the need to ensure the safety of communities in access to land and natural resources.

The following is a summary of other relevant legislation for the resettlement process:

- The **Land Law**, (Law No. 19/1997, of 1 October) provides the basis for defining people’s land use rights, provides details of rights based on customary practices as well as procedures related to the acquisition of a land use title by communities and individuals. In relation to the land use rights through occupation via customary rights or ‘good faith’ (unopposed squatting for a period of ten years), the law recommends a consultation-based process in order to identify or confirm communities and/or individuals rights to specific land. Article 24 states that in rural areas, local communities participate in: a) natural resources management, b) conflict resolution, c) title acquisition processes in accordance with clause 3 of Article 13 of this law, and d) identification and delimitation of land limits. In relation to the first two activities [(a) & (b)], local communities use customary norms and traditions, amongst others means to resolve issues/disputes. As such, communities, particularly those in the rural areas, play a big role in assigning and attributing land tenure;
- **Spatial Planning Law** (Law No 19/2007, of 18 July) and respective **Regulation for Spatial Planning** (Decree No 23/2008, of 1 June). Clause 2a of Article 68 of the Regulation states

that land expropriation for spatial planning is considered of public interest because it is intended to guarantee community common interests such as acquisition of spaces for economic and social infrastructures, with major positive impacts. This law also defines how resettled communities housing, structures and relevant infrastructure should be designed in accordance with spatial planning regulations;

- **Directive on the Expropriation Process for the Purpose of Spatial Planning** (Ministerial Decree No. 181/2010, of 3 November). This Directive establishes rules and procedures for expropriation for the purposes of spatial planning;
- **Regulation on Body Exhumation** (Decree No 42/90, of 29 December). Article 15e of this regulation states that in urban areas, funeral services are associated with municipalities responsible for managing urban areas; these shall be responsible for organizing and authorizing exhumations, transfer or burial of bodies. Clause 2 of article 1 states that burial of bodies in rural areas may be in cemeteries or other duly authorized locations by appropriate authorities but it does not determine who those authorities are. The Regulation does not state anything regarding exhumation and burials in rural areas for the implementation of development projects;
- **General Directive for Public Participation** (Ministerial Diploma No. 130/2006, of 9 July). This directive defines the principles to be taken in a public participation process during an ESIA process, including the principles of accessibility, inclusion, representation, functionality, negotiation and accountability.

Mozambique has also ratified International Conventions on Human Rights and Children's Rights and Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women. Mozambique's agenda on Human Rights and the Labor Law define specific rights based on justice and equal opportunities, with no discrimination, for the benefit of private investments and undertakings.

Mozambique decentralization policies, as well as public consultation regulations and directives in ESIA and the Land Law, advocate the importance of involvement and consultation of the Local Government (at district level and / or at lower level), commitment to a more transparent governance and participatory planning processes.

3.3 International Policies, Procedures and Guidelines

3.3.1 World Bank

3.3.1.1 Operational Policy 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement

The main objectives of the World Bank (WB) Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) are to:

- Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement whenever feasible;
- Develop resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the displaced persons to share in project benefits;
- Meaningfully consult displaced persons and give them opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;

- Assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

This policy is usually applied for project's that require international financing. Annex A of OP 4.12 (Paragraphs 17-31), describes the scope and level of detail of the contents of a resettlement action plan. These include objectives, potential impacts, socioeconomic studies, legal and institutional framework, eligibility, valuation and compensation of losses, resettlement measures, relocation planning, community participation, grievance management procedures, implementation schedule, costs and budgets, and monitoring and evaluation.

WB OP 4.12. (6a) requires that the resettlement action plan include measures to ensure that displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and rights, (ii) consulted and offered choices among technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives, and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.

WB OP 4.12 (8) requires that particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced such as: those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land and compensation legislation.

WB OP 4.12 (13 a) stipulates that any displaced persons and their communities and any host communities receiving them should be provided with timely and relevant information. They also should be consulted on resettlement options and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring the resettlement.

WB OP4.12 (12a) states that payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where livelihoods are land-based but only when the land taken for the project is a small fraction (less than 20%) of the affected asset and: (i) the residual is economically viable; and (ii) active markets for land, housing and labor exist, displaced persons use such markets and there is sufficient supply of land and housing. If PAPs are vulnerable, cash compensation requires assistance and guidance.

WB OP4.12 (6 b) state that in case of physical relocation, displaced persons should be (i) provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, and, if required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

WB OP4.12 (6 c) provides that where necessary displaced persons should be offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living. This development assistance comes in addition to compensation measures and may include development assistance such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

WB OP4.12 (13 a) requires that appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms be established to sort out any issues arising.

3.3.1.2 Resettlement Action Plan

According to OP 4.12, the RAP must cover the following elements:

- General description of the project and identification of the project area;
- Identification of potential impacts;
- Main objectives of the resettlement program;
- Socioeconomic studies, including the results of a census survey, the magnitude of expected losses, information on vulnerable groups and provisions for regular updates on information until the time of displacement; as well as information on land tenure, patterns of social interaction and support systems, public infrastructure and social services and social and cultural characteristics;
- Legal framework including identification of any gaps with respect to OP4.12;
- Institutional framework including an assessment of institutional capacity;
- Eligibility criteria to determine eligibility of displaced persons for compensation and other resettlement assistance;
- Methodology for valuation of and compensation for losses;
- Description of compensation packages and other resettlement measures prepared in consultation with affected parties and compatible with their cultural preferences;
- Information regarding the identification and preparation of relocation sites including alternatives considered and institutional arrangements for preparation;
- Plans to provide housing, infrastructure, and social services for resettlers and host populations;
- Environmental protection and management provisions for the resettlement areas;
- Community participation including choices presented and feedback received and arrangements for communicating concerns to project authorities throughout the resettlement process;
- Integration with host populations including consultations with host groups and proposed mitigation measures such as additional services, infrastructure, etc., where needed;
- Grievance procedures for third party settlement of disputes;
- Organizational responsibilities and framework for implementing the resettlement including needed capacity strengthening, interagency coordination and sustainability of resettlement facilities;
- Implementation schedule for delivery of all measures and achievement of objectives and linkages to implementation of the overall project;
- Costs and budget including allowances for inflation, population growth and other contingencies and indicating sources of funds;
- Monitoring and evaluation including inputs, outputs and outcomes indicators for resettlement activities.

Most of the items listed above are addressed by this Preliminary RAP. Some of these items, however, cannot be fully addressed at this time, given the way the national resettlement process is set up, as mentioned earlier. For example, a fully detailed implementation schedule and description of the procedures for integration with host communities cannot be provided at this stage, as that will be

developed in the following phase in accordance with the national resettlement process (within the final RAP and IRAP documents). However, every effort was made to provide as much information as is possible in this Preliminary RAP, whilst remaining within the constraints of national legislation and policy.

3.3.1.3 Resettlement Action Plan

According to the World Bank, a resettlement action plan should cover: (i) compensation for the loss of land or physical structures on the land, including business; (ii) the physical movement of resettled affected persons; and (iii) the economic rehabilitation of project affected persons (PAPs) in order to improve (or at least restore) the levels of income or life prevailing before the action causing the resettlement has taken place.

Where resettlement is unavoidable, the Bank has provided the following guiding principles in order to achieve the above-mentioned policy objectives:

- Preparation of a resettlement plan and resettlement action plan that ensures that displaced people are:
 - Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
 - Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives;
 - Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project;
 - Provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation;
 - Provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors are at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site;
 - Offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;
 - Provided with development assistance, in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.
- The policy also provides that:
 - Particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation;
 - Implementation of resettlement activities should be linked to the implementation of the investment component of the project to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. These measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where

- applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons;
- Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are timely provided with relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups;
 - In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Alternative or similar resources are provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources (such as fishing areas, grazing areas, fuel, or fodder); and
 - Patterns of community organization appropriate to the new circumstances are based on choices made by the displaced persons. To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettled people and any host communities are preserved and the preferences of the resettled people with respect to relocating in pre-existing communities and groups are honored.
- The policy also sets out the following guiding principles on which to base the criteria for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance measures for PAPs:
 - i. Persons that have formal legal rights to land, including customary and traditional; and religious⁹ rights recognized under the laws of Mozambique;
 - ii. Persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets at the time the census begins; but have a recognized claim to such land or assets in accordance with the national laws of Mozambique. This class of people includes those that come from outside/return to the country and have been granted land by the local authorities to settle, and/or to occupy in matrimonial society; and
 - iii. Persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from. This class of people includes those that settle in an area on a temporary or semi-permanent basis, or those having settled without any formal grant or authority.

PAP classified under sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) above shall be provided compensation for the land, buildings and/or fixed assets directly affected by the project. They will be resettled and receive rehabilitation assistance. The compensation shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Preliminary RAP and OP 4.12.

Persons covered under sub-paragraph (iii) above are to be provided with compensation for any improvements/structures/assets on the land, should they have occupied the land prior to the cut-off date (date to be defined during the final RAP phase). In addition, they have to be given the necessary

⁹ It is considered that any object or structure or immovable artifact that has religious significance be considered, given that this is recognized by national legislation.

assistance to satisfy the provisions set out in this Preliminary RAP and OP 4.12, if they occupy the project area prior to the established cut-off date.

Communities including districts, towns, neighborhoods and villages permanently losing land, resources and/or access to assets shall be eligible for compensation. Compensation to communities will include for example: public toilets, market places, car parks and health posts or other appropriate compensation chosen by the community. Compensation measures shall ensure that pre-resettlement socio-economic status of the communities are restored or improved. Livelihood restoration will be covered by the Preliminary RAP. Community wide benefits should be considered for affected communities (resettled and host), including options for access to electricity service where feasible and appropriate.

3.3.2 International Finance Corporation

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) is the World Bank Group's private sector investment arm. In 2002, IFC published the Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan, which develops and operationalizes the principles established in World Bank OP 4.12 and IFC PS5. This publication was taken into account for the development of this Preliminary RAP.

3.4 Legislative and Policy Framework: Summary of Key Issues

National legislative framework - key legislation pertinent to the Preliminary RAP:

- Regulation on Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities, Decree 31/2012;
- Internal Regulations for Operation and Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee on Resettlement; Ministerial Decree No. 155/2014;
- Technical Directive on the Elaboration and Implementation Process of Resettlement Action Plans; Ministerial Decree No. 156/2014.

Other relevant elements of the national legislative framework drawn upon:

- National Land Law, Law No. 19/1997;
- National Land Policy, Resolution No. 10/1995;
- Spatial Planning Law, Law No. 19/2007;
- Regulation for Spatial Planning, Decree No. 23/2008;
- Directive on the Expropriation Process for the Purpose of Spatial Planning, Decree No. 181/2010;
- Regulation on Body Exhumation, Decree No. 42/1990;
- General Directive for Public Participation: Ministerial Decree No. 13/2006.

International Policies and Guidelines - key policies pertinent to the Preliminary RAP:

- World Bank: OP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement;
- World Bank: OP 4.12 Annex A – Involuntary Resettlement Instruments.

3.5 Gap Analysis

As noted above, there is a divergence of note between the WB OP 4.12 and the Mozambican regulatory framework in relation to either taking advantage of the Project to resettle populations and improve their living conditions or to avoid resettlement of local populations through seeking alternatives. Should alternative be sought – either to avoid or minimize resettlement – as per the OP 4.12, the one means identified would be to re-route the transmission line, particularly in the more densely populated sections in the Maputo province around Boane and Marracuene (see Figure 7.1). Alternatively or in conjunction to the re-routing of the line, households or individuals who currently utilize the land within the identified PPZ could be allowed to utilize the land during the Projects operational phase as long as such use conforms to the security, maintenance and emergency requirements as noted earlier. This utilization would need to be formalized, either through a special permit or a memorandum of understanding – between those utilizing the land, EDM and the respective government agency – and shall be EDM's responsibility.¹⁰

The table below shows a gap analyses between the applicable Mozambican legislation and WB OP 4.12, as well as recommendations to bridge the gap.

Table 3.1 – Gap analysis between the applicable Mozambican Legislation and the OP 4.12 of the World Bank

TYPE OF ASSET	NATIONAL LEGISLATION	OP 4.12 OF THE WORLD BANK	RECOMMENDED MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
Land	According to the Land Law 19/97, Article 3: the land belongs to the state and cannot be sold, mortgaged and pawned in any form. Therefore, land is compensated in kind. Replacement land must be at least equivalent or better from a livelihoods perspective.	Compensations in kind are recommended. Assistance should be provided for the restoration of productivity and achieving production levels (at least equivalent to the land replaced). Cash compensation is possible but must be sufficient to obtain land of similar characteristics (replacement value) and is not recommended if the affected lands account for 20% or more of the household's land.	Where land will not be replaced in kind, partial compensation can be considered since the PPZ can be used for annual crops farming (only trees are not allowed). Compensation only if the affected land use is restricted or prohibited and for areas acquired for towers and permanent facilities. Such compensation will be in kind or at full replacement cost.
Buildings (houses, annexes and other affected built structures)	According to Decree 31/2012 are compensated in kind. Minimum requirements for replacement houses include: - Built with conventional materials; - 3 bedrooms; - 70 m ² : and	Compensation in kind is recommended including for the land following minimum requirements. Cash compensation should be at full replacement cost including all transaction costs (taxes, permits, fees, moving, etc.), including the amount required to obtain a DUAT for similar land.	Compensation in kind based on the present value/characteristics of the land and of the houses and structures with improvement to reach minimum standards (cement floor, tin roof, earth and cement or concrete block walls, separate cement latrine) as well as all transaction costs. EDM will provide to physically displaced people a choice of options for adequate housing with security of tenure.

¹⁰ It important to note that such usage of the PPZ, is beneficial to the extent that it reduces the Projects footprint in relation to resettlement requirements and is of benefit to EDM in that the appropriate use of land within the PPZ will ensure that the land is maintained and overgrowth risks to the line are minimized. On the other hand, such utilization would require special permission as per the land law and would restrict usage in relation to how HH's may utilize the land – including no trees or structures. In addition HH's legal rights to the land will be more precarious as no DUAT can be issued within a PPZ. This would be managed through the permit or MoU which must specify rights and obligations.

TYPE OF ASSET	NATIONAL LEGISLATION	OP 4.12 OF THE WORLD BANK	RECOMMENDED MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
	- Plot of 5000 m ² for rural areas and 800 m ² for urban areas.		Houses under construction and houses bigger than 70 m ² can be replaced with similar houses or compensated at full market value without depreciation plus transaction costs (full replacement cost including the amount required to obtain a DUAT for similar land). If shrines and graves are encountered, EDM will pay for necessary ceremonial and resettlement costs and arrange for proper relocation services.
Crops	Crops and fruit trees can be compensated monetarily according to a compensation list given by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.	For perennial crops, compensation shall take into account the production delivery over the life of the trees/plants. For annual crops, the land offered as compensation allows the restoration of production. Lost crops and trees are compensated at full replacement cost	Compensation in cash according to the Provincial Department of Agriculture compensation table. The table must be validated by a market price study. If the market price is higher it will be the basis of compensation to achieve full replacement cost.
Economic Impact	Decree 31/2012 does not make provisions for economic impacts. However, it is customary to compensate for the value of the infrastructure and for the loss of income for a period that it takes for the reconstruction of the affected structure.	Resettlement program that allows the owner to gain full trade income flow and compensation for any lost profits if there is business interruption.	Resettlement program that allows the owner to gain full trade income flow. Compensation offered for the cost of reestablishing commercial activities elsewhere, the loss of net income during the transition period; and transfer fees and relocation of the plant, machinery or other equipment, as applicable.
Assistance to resettled PAPs	The resettlement action plan must include a restoration of livelihood plan, which will assist the affected people in restoring at least the same level of life they had before and the respective monitoring plan.	PAPs should, in addition to the relocation allowance, receive assistance in their resettlement and livelihood restoration activities. Achievement of restoration to be monitored thereafter to ensure that objectives are met.	PAPs should, in addition to the relocation allowance, receive assistance in their resettlement and monitoring thereafter to restore or improve their standard of living where resettled.
Legal or customary owners of land and titled land	Eligible.	Eligible.	Eligible.
Illegal occupants	Not eligible.	Eligible (if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date) for compensation for loss of assets (other than land) and resettlement assistance (land, other assets, cash, employment and so on as appropriate) in lieu of the land they occupy, and other assistance as necessary to achieve the objectives of OP 4.12. If family homestead, they must be provided with adequate housing.	Resettlement assistance including adequate housing with tenure security, and compensation for loss of assets (other than land) if not the family home; and support for the resumption of activities, if any.
Tenants	Does not make provision.	They must be compensated, whatever type of legal recognition of their land tenure (formal or informal).	Compensation for whatever the type of legal recognition of the land tenure, and support for the resumption of activities, if any. Tenants/lessees should be assisted in leasing similar

TYPE OF ASSET	NATIONAL LEGISLATION	OP 4.12 OF THE WORLD BANK	RECOMMENDED MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
			land, be compensated for transitional loss and assisted in reestablishing livelihoods.

4 Approach and Methodology

This Preliminary RAP was elaborated taking into account relevant Mozambican legislation, as well as the relevant international guidelines (namely WB OP 4.12), as described in the previous chapter. This chapter presents the approach and methodology that were followed in order to develop this Preliminary RAP.

4.1 Socioeconomic Profile and Inventory of Affected Families and Infrastructure

The socio-economic profile of families potentially affected by the Project was based on secondary and primary data. Primary data collection included a quantitative socio-economic survey and a qualitative assessment, through semi-structured interviews. The collection and analysis of data included the following steps:

- Collection and analysis of secondary data;
- Collection and analysis of primary data:
 - Analysis of aerial photographs;
 - Selection and training of enumerators;
 - Collection of quantitative data;
 - Collection of qualitative data (semi-structured interview and focus group discussions);
 - Data analysis.

These steps are further described in the following sections.

4.1.1 Collection and Analysis of Secondary Data

Collected secondary data included, among other sources, the results of the 2007 III Population Census from the National Institute of Statistics (INE), District Profiles as well as the 2017 Economic and Social Plans for each affected district. Additionally, an extensive desktop review of previous socioeconomic research conducted in the Project area was done, which assisted in the characterization of PAP.

4.1.2 Collection and Analysis of Primary Data

4.1.2.1 Analysis of Aerial Images

In order to plan and support the field census, an aerial photographic survey of the Project corridor was produced using drones, during the months of May and June 2017. These aerial images were interpreted in a GIS software, in order to identify all infrastructure and agricultural land within the Project' PPZ. The consultants analyzed the images, attributed a code number to each infrastructure that may be affected by the proposed Project and recorded its geographical coordinates.

This exercise will also help to control the influx of people to the area, as the images can be used as evidence of the number of people residing in the area, at the time of the census survey. During the census survey, all identified and coded infrastructure was linked to a specific household¹¹. This ensured that all households were included in the census survey.

The following figure illustrates the infrastructures identification process.



Figure 4.1 – Illustration of household identification through aerial images

The table below shows an example of how the consultants organized the information obtained in these activities on a data base, where each codified infrastructure is related with data collected during the field work, through the household questionnaires.

Table 4.1 – Identification of Infrastructure

Aerial Image Code	Infrastructure description	Questionnaire code	Name of Head of Household
456	Main house	105 EDM 17	João José
457	Kitchen		
458	Outside room		

4.1.2.2 Selection and Training of Enumerators

The quantitative data field survey (census) began by recruiting and training local enumerators of both genders, as some PAP may be sensitive to gender dynamics of the interviewers. The criteria used

¹¹ All assets, farmed land and structures within the PPZ were picked up by the aerial survey. HH's to whom the assets belonged were subsequently identified through communication with the respective communities and local leaders. This process helped with the preliminary identification of numbers of individuals and households who will be affected by the Project.

for selection of enumerators included previous experience in similar survey work, minimum education 12th grade and good knowledge of Portuguese and local languages.

The selected enumerators received a two-day intensive training to learn about the objectives of the assignment and in interview methods and procedures. The training included a practical phase of the questionnaire.

4.1.2.3 Collection of Quantitative Data (Census)

Quantitative data was collected through questionnaires conducted with households living in the Project's PPZ – defined as a 100 m wide corridor centered in the alignment (50 m to each side of center line), in compliance with the Land Law. The goal was collect an inventory of all households and infrastructure that may need to be resettled. In addition agricultural parcels (*Machambas*) within the PPZ were also identified through the interview process. The survey also collected socioeconomic data that allowed the researcher to gain a good understanding of the PAP's standard of living. The census survey focused on the following topics:

- GPS Coordinate of the households;
- Household characteristics;
- Leisure;
- Conflict and communication;
- Assets and consumption pattern of the household;
- Housing typology (including photographic record);
- Water and sanitation;
- Education and health;
- Sacred places and heritage;
- Agriculture, economic activities and income, and
- Household expectations regarding the Project.

The information was collected using tablets. The questionnaire used in the field is provided in **Annex I**. All data collecting tools were sent to EDM for their approval, prior to start of field work.

The Census took place in two phases, the first was done during July-August 2017 (the inside 50m corridor of the PPZ – a corridor with 25 m to each side of the center line) and the second phase during August-September 2018 (the outside 50 m of the PPZ – the corridor between the 25 m and 50 m mark to each side of the center line).

4.1.2.4 Qualitative Assessment

Simultaneously with the census survey, semi-structured interviews with community leaders were conducted. These interviews had the objective of gathering general data regarding each community that will be crossed by the Project. The semi-structured interviews focused on the following topics:

- Contact details of local leader,
- Ethnic groups, religion and languages spoken;
- Main occupation by the population;
- Social infra-structures and their location;
- Sacred places and their location;

- Day to day activities of the population
- Perception about the Project; and
- Possible resettlement host area.

4.1.2.5 Identification of Cultural and Socially Important Sites

During the field survey, an archaeological survey was conducted simultaneously with the socioeconomic survey, where the consultants, through the local leaders, tried to identify all sacred sites, cemeteries, graves and religious temples within the PPZ.

4.1.2.6 Survey of Public and Social infrastructures

All public and social infrastructure that may be affected by the Project was identified, characterized and georeferenced. Information regarding public and social infra-structures was collected during the quantitative and qualitative assessments. This survey was carried out simultaneously with the socioeconomic survey.

4.1.2.7 Survey of Economic Infrastructures

Affected economic infrastructure within the PPZ was identified, such as shops, informal stalls, among others. This survey was also conducted simultaneously with the socioeconomic survey.

4.1.2.8 Agricultural Land Survey

The agricultural land (*machamba*) assessment took place simultaneously with the census survey. The *machambas* were identified and mapped and the information was entered into a GIS database. The teams utilized the interview sessions with local community members and local leaders in order to identify land parcels used and ownership. The consultants tried to identify all the farmers, as most of them live outside the PPZ. The information collected during the farmland assessment gave the consultants an idea of the number of farmers, and extent of farming land, to be impacted by the Project. The land cadaster was not consulted given that it is the normal procedure that this is only applied after the approval of the ESIA – during the final RAP phase. Having said this, however, and given the fact that over 90% of the population do not have formal DUAT's it is considered unlikely that this would change the numbers meaningfully, specifically in the rural areas. A final inventory of all affected HH's, including assets and *machambas* will be compiled during the final RAP.

4.1.2.9 Data Analysis

To analyze in a statistical manner the information collected, the data collected in the surveys was entered into the *Statistical Package for Social Sciences* (SPSS). This computer program enables an easy statistical analysis of multi-variables, as well as migration of data to other software, such as Access and Excel. Different databases were created for the Household, Economic and Machamba Census. The qualitative data was entered into Excel software and the topics were divided into themes, which allows for an in-depth analysis of each theme.

4.2 Data Collection Limitations

The data collection had some limitations, which were:

- **Access** – access to some areas was hindered by the absence of roads. This was relevant in particular for the northern section of the alignment;
- **Dry season** – the fieldwork was conducted during the months of July and August (2017) and August – September (2018), which are considered to be the fallow season. It is likely that the number of farmed plots during the wet season is higher than that recorded. As such, the required compensation for crops may be higher than the estimated in this Preliminary RAP. The wet season survey will be conducted during the final RAP phase; and
- **Infra-structure under construction** – during the field work, the consultants identified many infrastructures that are currently under construction (especially in Maputo Province). It was difficult to identify the owners, as they do not reside in the area and the local leaders were not sure where the owners currently live. Houses under construction were not recorded in this Preliminary RAP as physical households to be resettled (given that the household currently does not reside in the PPZ, only compensation for the built structure is applicable). This will be reviewed during the final RAP phase in order to identify whether the house being constructed was/is intended as primary HH residence.

4.3 Approach and Methodology: Summary of Key Issues

The socio-economic profile of the area and the families or households subject to potential resettlement was based on both primary and secondary data collection. Primary data on land area and structures was acquired through drone flyovers and aerial photography in the months of May and June 2017. This was followed up by a survey (full census) of the Project PPZ, conducted in the field during the months of July-August 2017 and August-September 2018, where amongst other things, semi structured interviews and the verification of land, economic and social infrastructure took place. Limitations to this exercise were restricted access in certain areas, due to road quality or the lack thereof, that it was conducted during the fallow season and a number of property owners were not present during that period. This data retrieved was subsequently assessed and analyzed in conjunction with the secondary data available.

5 Public Participation Process

According to international best practices and Mozambican Legislation, all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) must be properly informed and participate during all phases of the resettlement process. The Mozambican Ministerial Decree 156/2014, of 19 September, states that during a resettlement process, a minimum of four public participation rounds need to be conducted. Two of those rounds are undertaken as part of the development of the Preliminary RAP.

This chapter presents the methodology and the main objectives of the Public Participation Process (PPP) that was conducted during the development of the Preliminary RAP.

5.1 First Round of Public Participation

The first round of public participation took place simultaneously with the census fieldwork and it was conducted in the communities that will be crossed by the Project's PPZ. The first round of the Public Participation Process took place between 25 June and 25 July of 2017.

The objective of this first round of public participation was:

- To present the Project to the communities crossed by the PPZ;
- To present the possible impact which the Project may have in the communities;
- To present to the population what their rights are, regarding the Project's impacts, and specifically regarding potential resettlement impacts (as stipulated in Decree 31/2012 and Ministerial Resolution 156/2014);
- To collect information regarding possible resettlement host areas in each community; and
- To hear and clarify any questions that the population may have regarding the Project, and specifically regarding the resettlement process.

In order to arrange the public participation meetings, local leaders were informed 5 days prior to the date of the meeting and were asked to inform the local population about it. Whilst this may be a limited amount of time, the local leaders considered it sufficient to mobilize the respective communities. As such this allowed enough time for all interested parties to be informed about the meeting and participate if they wished.

During the meetings, all participants had the opportunity to express any concern, comments or suggestions about the Project. Presence lists of the participants were compiled and minutes of each meeting were elaborated. This documentation is provided in **Annex II** of this Preliminary RAP report. In total, 13 public participation meetings were conducted. The table below shows the location and date of these meetings.

Table 5.1 – Location and date of public participation meetings – first round

Location	Date
4 th Neighborhood	4 th of July 2017
Mulotana	4 th of July 2017
Canico	5 th of July 2017
Muchapanhe	6 th of July 2017

Location	Date
Chiboene	7 th of July 2017
Maguiguane	7 th Of July 2017
Mwambalate	7 th of July 2017
Maluana	10 th of July 2017
Matalane	12 th of July 2017
Ducofo	17 th of July 2017
Chivalo C	17 th of July 2017
Chacuane	18 th of July 2017
Bairro D, Quarteirão 8	24 th of July 2017

5.2 Second Round of Public Participation

The second round of public participation took place simultaneously with the second phase of the census fieldwork and it was conducted in the communities that will be affected by the Project's PPZ. The second round of the Public Participation Process took place between 17th of August and 17th of September.

The main objectives of these consultation activities was to:

- To present the Project;
- To present the impact that the Project will have, given emphasis to resettlement impact;
- To present the mitigation measures used to minimize the impact on resettlement;
- To present resettlement legislation and international best practices including the rights of PAPs and the entitlement matrix under OP 4.12;
- To clarify the width of the Project PPZ, which had been informed in 2017 of being of 50 m, when currently the PPZ is assumed to be 100 m wide, in compliance with the Land Law;
- To discuss about possible host areas along the Project PPZ; and
- To hear concerns and comments and clarify any questions that the participants may have.

In order to arrange the public participation meetings, local leaders were informed 5 days prior to the date of the meeting and were asked to inform the local population about it. Whilst this may be a limited amount of time, the local leaders considered it sufficient to mobilize the respective communities. As such this allowed enough time for all interested parties to be informed about the meeting and participate if they wished.

During the meetings, all participants had the opportunity to express any concern, comments or suggestions about the Project. Presence lists of the participants were compiled and minutes of each meeting were elaborated. This documentation is provided in **Annex II** of this Preliminary RAP report. In total, 18 public participation meetings were conducted. The table below shows the location and date of these meetings.

Table 5.2 – Location and date of public participation meetings – Second round

Location	Date
Matalane	8/23/2018
Nditxe	8/24/2018
Ngongloza	8/29/2018
Maluana	8/31/2018
Mulotana	8/17/2018
Zilinga	8/20/2018
Boenine	8/23/2018
Facazissa	9/1/2018
Mwambalate	8/23/2018
Canico	8/23/2018
Xiondzanine	8/23/2018
Senguene	9/6/2018
Mazivila Sede	9/3/2018
Chacuane	9/10/2018
Macanhe	9/5/2018
3 Fevereiro/Chiaquelane	9/5/2018
Macavalane	9/14/2018
Chidanoane	9/17/2018

5.3 Public Participation Process: Summary of Key Issues

As per Ministerial Decree No. 156/2014 and OP 4.12, public participation is a cornerstone to the resettlement and Preliminary RAP process. The first round of a minimum of four took place between the 25th of June and the 25th of July 2017 and constituted of 13 meeting in different locations, where the Project was presented, potential impacts and rights explained, information/clarifications were attained/made.

The second round took place between 17th of August – 17th of September 2018 and in total 18 meetings were conducted. During this meeting the Project was presented and its potential impact, including clarification of width of the PPZ. Possible areas for resettlement in each of the communities were discussed. During the PPP any doubts, queries and questions that the participants had were engaged with and responses/clarifications attempted.

6 Potential Socioeconomic Impacts

The construction of the STE Project will result in short and long term environmental and socioeconomic impacts which are presented in the EIS report. The Preliminary RAP field work showed that an estimated 686 households (HH) will have at least one asset impacted by the Project. The data concerning the affected HH's was conducted in accordance with the methodology outlined above and in accordance with the limitation described above, should be considered as preliminary data. This data will need to be reanalyzed and updated during the final RAP phase. This chapter aims to present only the possible Project's resettlement impacts identified during the fieldwork

6.1 Impacts

Project implementation will lead to the loss of several different types of socioeconomic assets and goods. The table below presents a list of the types and magnitude of these different impacts (losses), coming out from the census survey. Geographic coordinates were recorded for each of structure and assets listed in the table below.

Table 6.1 – Types and magnitude of impacts identified in the census survey

Type of Asset	0 – 25 Meter PPZ	25 – 50 Meter PPZ	Magnitude
Physical Households	192	223	415
Auxiliary Structures (machamba structure)	12	-	12
Infra-structures under construction	77	64	141
Agricultural plots (<i>machambas</i>)	36	52	88**
Loss of Crops	To be determined during the final RAP phase		
Loss of Trees	1125	1089	2214
Business Infra-structures	2	14	16
Loss of Formal Land Use Rights (DUAT)	59	20	79***
Loss of cemeteries and sacred places	11	12	23
Loss of Public and Social Infra-structures	2	1	3

Notes: * 105 households were absent during the fieldwork; ** 4 agricultural areas were identified as commercial farms; *** It was not possible to verify if the infrastructures under constructions have DUATs.

6.1.1 Loss of Houses and Auxiliary Structures and Residential Plots

The fieldwork identified that the Project will result in the physical relocation of an estimated 415 households (HH) – that is to say, HH which will lose their current main dwelling. Further to the main dwelling, each of these HH may also have auxiliary structures, such as external rooms, toilet, kitchen, etc. It is important to note that out of these 415 HH, 105 were absent during the fieldwork, therefore it was not possible to collect socioeconomic data on the absent HH and physical data of the impacted

infrastructure. In relation to houses or structures under construction, as noted, HH members were unable to be located and therefore, it is not possible to estimate how many of these HH's have intentions to utilize the structures under construction as their primary HH residence. These issues will need to be addressed during the final RAP phase.

6.1.2 Loss of Auxiliary Farming Structures

The fieldwork identified 12 built structures that are used as a support for the farm plots (*machambas*) during the wet season. The fieldwork was conducted during the fallow season; therefore, it was not possible to locate the owners of these structures.

6.1.3 Loss of Structures under Construction

The fieldwork identified 141 structures that were under constructions and are located within the Project's PPZ. Most of these structures can be categorized as luxury houses. Depending on when the resettlement will take place, this loss of structures under construction may turn into the physical relocation of the HH (if by that time the structure has been occupied as a main dwelling). The proprietors of these structures were not present during the fieldwork and the local leaders did not know where they currently live and as such it is not evident that these will be the HH primary residence. As noted earlier, it is unlikely that the HH in question have formal DUAT's given the context, however, the analysis of the land cadaster to be conducted during the final RAP phase will confirm existence of a formal DUAT. Either way and irrespective of whether the HH's have a formal DUAT, compensation will be managed in accordance with the compensation criteria.

6.1.4 Loss of Agricultural Land

The implementation of the Project will result in permanent loss of agricultural land in the areas where the towers will be built. It will also result in the temporary loss of agricultural land, as farmers will not be able to utilize the land during the construction phase. It has been recommended – in accordance with current practice in the region – that HH's who currently utilize the area identified as the PPZ will be permitted to farm during the operational phase. It must, however, be noted that there will be restrictions to what they may do on the land, such as the facts that neither trees nor structures will be permitted within the PPZ. In addition, given that activities within PPZ's require special permission, such permission must be acquired.

The fieldwork showed that the transmission line will cross 88 farm plots of which four were identified as commercial farms. It is important to note that this number may increase once a wet season survey is conducted, as part of the final RAP.

6.1.5 Loss of Trees with Economic Value

The implementation of the Project will result in permanent loss of trees with economic value within the PPZ, as trees will be cut during the construction phase and tall vegetation will be controlled during the operational phase.

6.1.6 Loss of Crops

The implementation of the Project may result in the loss of crops, if land acquisition occurs before the harvest season, as the land will have to be cleared during the construction phase. The fieldwork was carried during the fallow season, therefore the types and quantity of crops produced in farm were not recorded. Additional crops and plots may be identified during the wet season. If resettlement takes place during the planting season, planted crops will have to be recorded and compensated.

6.1.7 Loss of Business Infra-structures

The implementation will result in the loss of 16 business infra-structures which are located within the PPZ. If during the Project implementation the owners of the business are not given time to relocate their business activity, this will also result in loss of business activities. Lost profits compensation will be provided for any lost work / closure / reestablishment time.

6.1.8 Loss of Land Use Rights (DUAT)

According to the fieldwork the implementation of the Project will result in loss of 79 formal land use rights (*Direitos de Uso e Aproveitamento de Terra* – DUATs) which are within the PPZ, as these will be extinguished by the creation of the line's partial protected zone. It is important to note that it was not possible to verify if the absent HH and the infrastructures under construction also have formal DUATs; therefore, this number is likely to increase. The final RAP will also take into account DUATs by operation of law, even if not formalized.

6.1.9 Loss of Cemeteries and Holy and Sacred Sites

The Project may result in the loss of 18 cemeteries, of which 16 are family graves, and five churches, which are located within the PPZ.

6.1.10 Relocation of Public and Social Infrastructures / Services.

The implementation of the Project will result in the relocation of three public and social infra-structures, namely three water pumps, which are located within the PPZ.

6.1.11 Impact on Women

Given the local context, the Project is likely to disproportionately impact on women and girls. Relocation of physical households and tilling plots, if not adequately considered, may affect distance and ability to access social infrastructure, such as schools, community spaces, water, health posts, transportation networks and markets. Given that increases in the HH time burden generally has a greater impact on women and girls (as they are responsible for most of the HH chores), often affecting girl school enrolment and health service utilization, it is important to consider prevalent gender norms and roles.

The construction phase may also temporality alter the socioeconomic dynamics in the areas affected. As such Projects mainly recruit salaried men, who will be working away from their families for extended periods, the demand for sex work may increase on the one hand as will the need for other services such as catering and servicing daily needs of the workers (market stalls, etc.). This impact is addressed in greater detail in the EIS report.

The final RAP will include measures to protect the rights of women and minor headed households, ensure co-titling, ensure location of replacement facilities that takes women's views into account, gender balance in consultation and participation processes, and women's access to GRM.

6.1.12 Impact on Vulnerable People

During a resettlement process, vulnerable people are the ones who feel the impact the most, as they may take longer to re-establish their livelihood activities. During the field survey, 217 vulnerable HH were identified. These included HH headed by women, elderly people and/or youth, and HH with at least one chronically sick member or with a disability (please refer to section 7.6.5 for more information on vulnerable groups).

6.2 Mitigation Measures

The EIS report presents the proposed mitigation measures to minimize the identified impacts on the socioeconomic environment. Specifically in relation to resettlement impacts, the following mitigation should be implemented:

- Develop a comprehensive final Resettlement Plan and a Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan according to Mozambican legislation and international best practices (OP 4.12);
- Avoid or minimize, where possible, involuntary resettlement exploring alternatives to the Project, following WB and IFC guidelines. This process should take into consideration possible challenges and benefits to re-routing the transmission line, especially in the Maputo province and the Boane / Marracuene areas. In addition, as noted above the partial use of the PPZ should be considered and the implications of this use should be thoroughly assessed during the development of the final RAP;

- Properly compensate PAPs for the loss of land use rights, infrastructure, agricultural fields (machambas), loss of fruit trees and crops (agricultural production), any other assets and transitional losses;
- Resettle PAP within the same communities they currently live in;
- Make use of already established participation mechanisms, which include the Provincial Government, District Authorities, community leaders and PAP. These mechanisms should be involved at all stages during the entire resettlement process;
- Develop grievance and complaints mechanisms which can be accessed and used by all PAP;
- Replace the impacted social infra-structures and provide minimum required infrastructure for the resettlement housing;
- Develop social development programs which will assist PAP and especially vulnerable HH in restoring their livelihoods activities;
- Evaluate resettlement and livelihood restoration, implement remedial measures if required, and document completion.

6.3 Potential Socio-Economic Impacts: Summary of Key Issues

An estimated 686 HH have been identified as those that will potentially have at least one asset directly affected by the Project. Expected impacts and losses relate to physical HH, auxiliary structures, infrastructure under construction, agricultural plots, crops, business infrastructure, land use rights and titles, cemeteries and sacred places and public and social infrastructure.

The Project will also have varied effects and likely disproportionate impacts on different vulnerable groups, such as, women, female heads of HHs, the elderly, HH headed by elderly, and those with at least one family member with a disability or who is chronically ill. These impacts relate to both the STE Project (including all ancillary facilities) construction and implementation phase, as well as the resettlement and transition processes. The mitigation of such impacts will be dealt with through the RAP, in accordance with the national legislation and OP 4.12, as well as other applicable WB safeguards for social impacts not related to resettlement.

7 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected Population

7.1 General Considerations

This section provides the socio-economic profile of the population directly affected by the Project, and that may be resettled, including:

- Household (HH) demography;
- HH structure and organization;
- Religion, cemeteries and sacred sites;
- Access to basic social services (education and health);
- Infrastructure and services (housing, water and sanitation, energy, communication and transport);
- Economic activities and livelihood strategies;
- Vulnerable groups.

As stated in the previous chapter, 415 physical HH were identified in the Project affected area. These HH may have to be relocated due to Project activities. During the fieldwork, 310 HH were interviewed (its socioeconomic data and infrastructure was collected) and 105 were absent. Due to this reason, the socioeconomic profile of the affected population was elaborated taking in consideration those that were interviewed. **Figure 7.1** through **Figure 7.3** show the location of the HH that were interviewed, by Province.

During the field work, 141 houses which are under construction were also identified. **Figure 7.4** shows where these houses under construction are located. The situation of these houses will have to be analyzed on a case by case basis to define the respective entitlements during the final RAP.

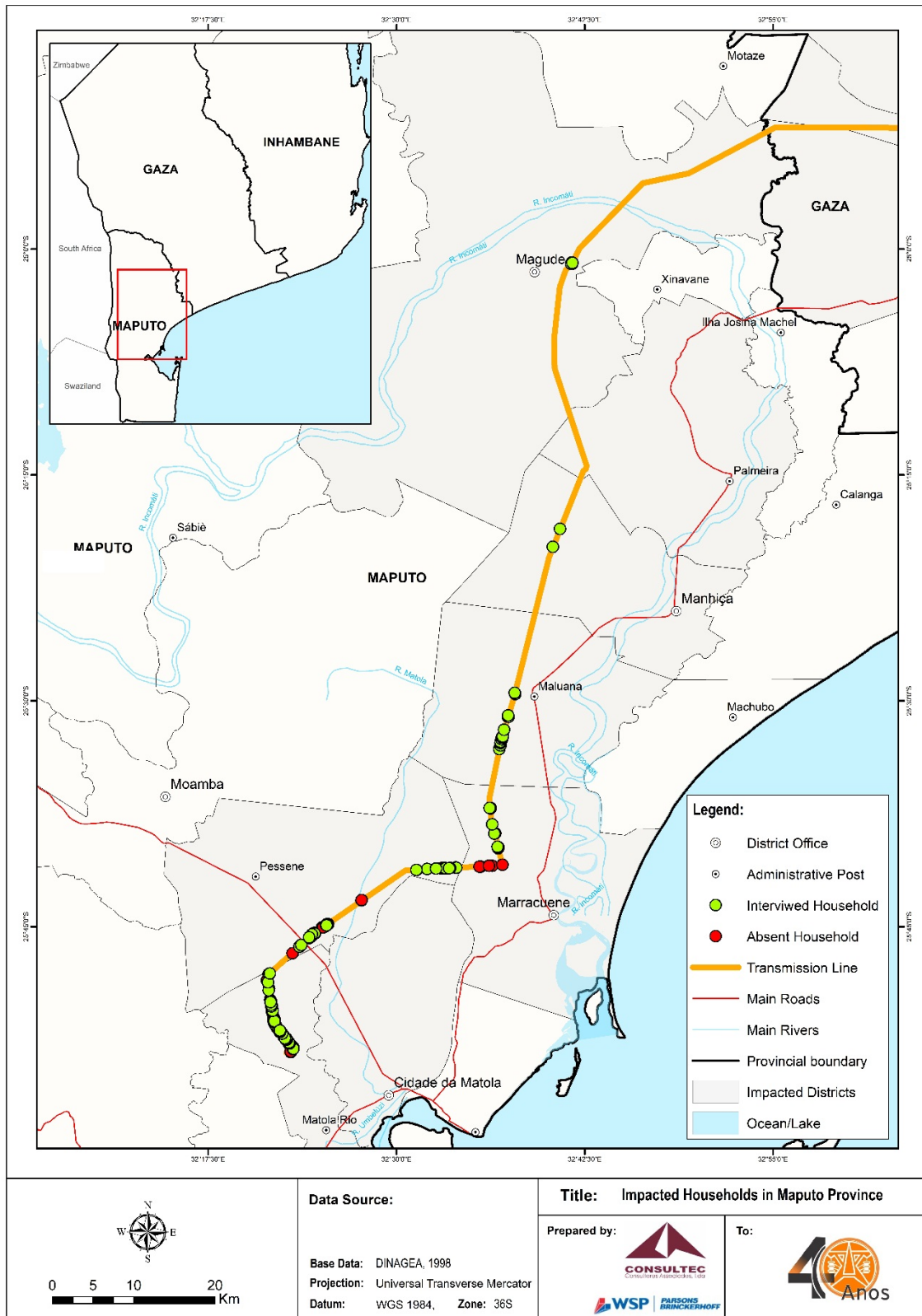


Figure 7.1 – Location of Physical HH that will be impacted by the Project in Maputo Province

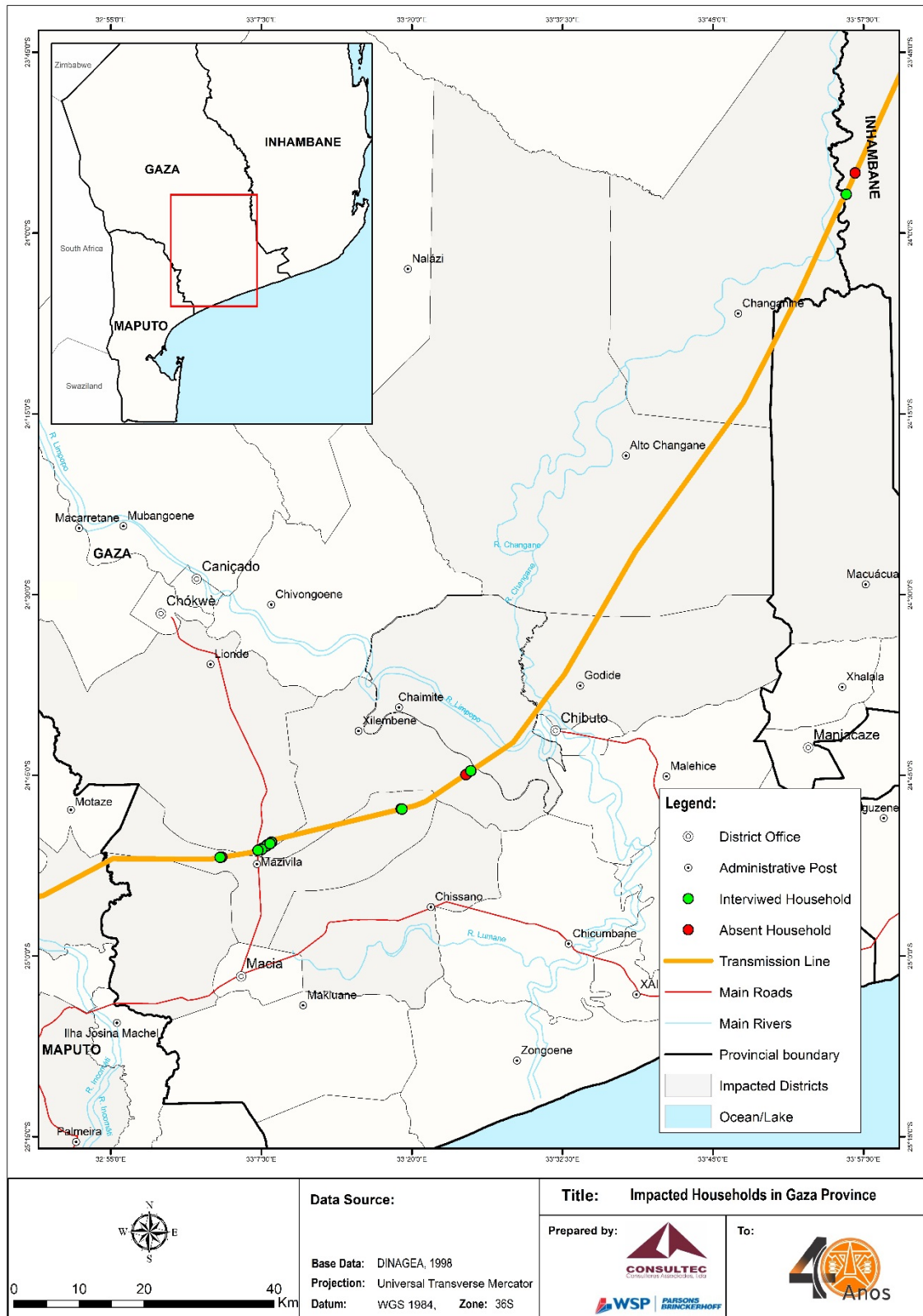


Figure 7.2 – Location of Physical HH that will be impacted by the Project in Gaza Province

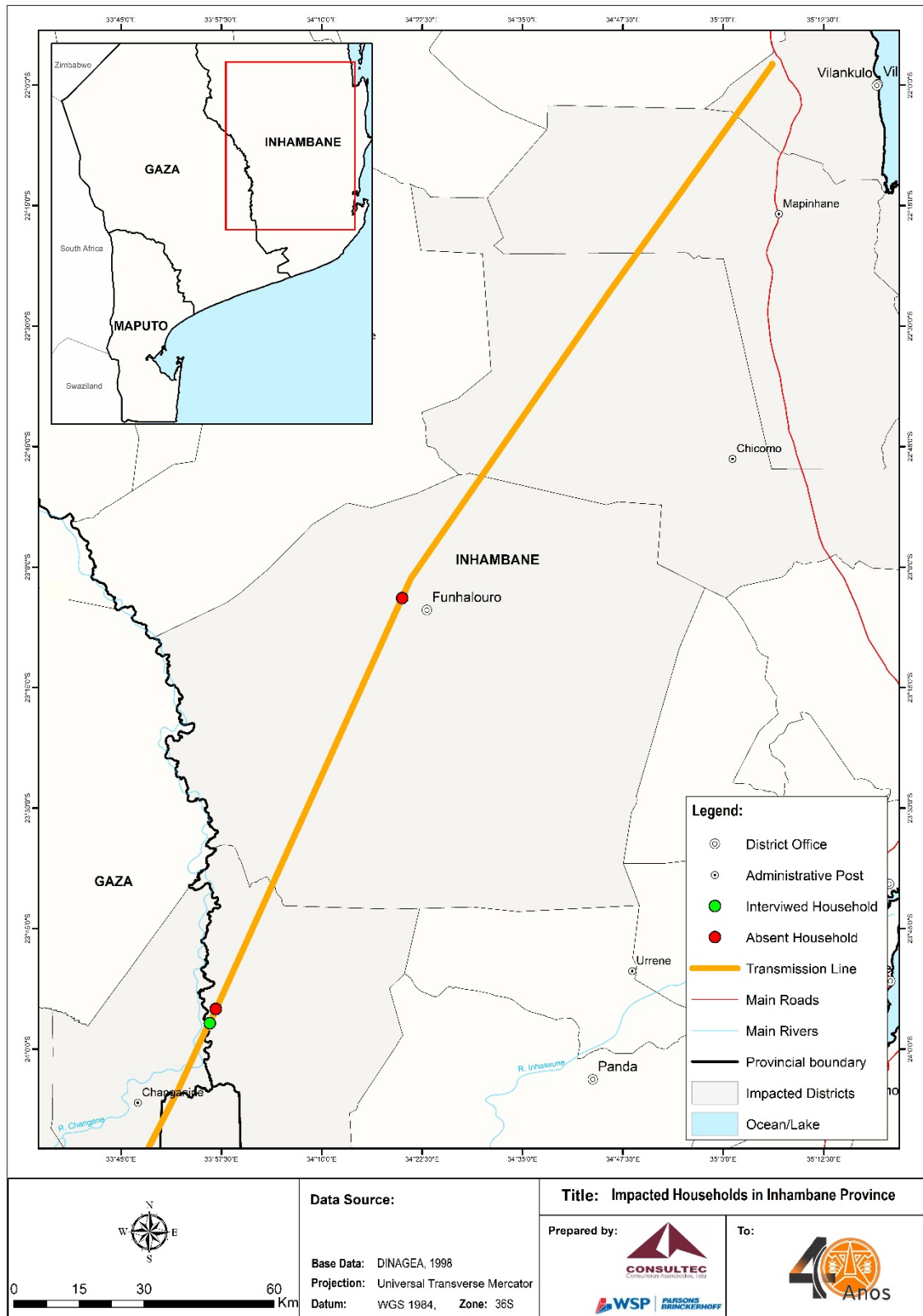


Figure 7.3 – Location of Physical HH that will be impacted by the Project in Inhambane Province

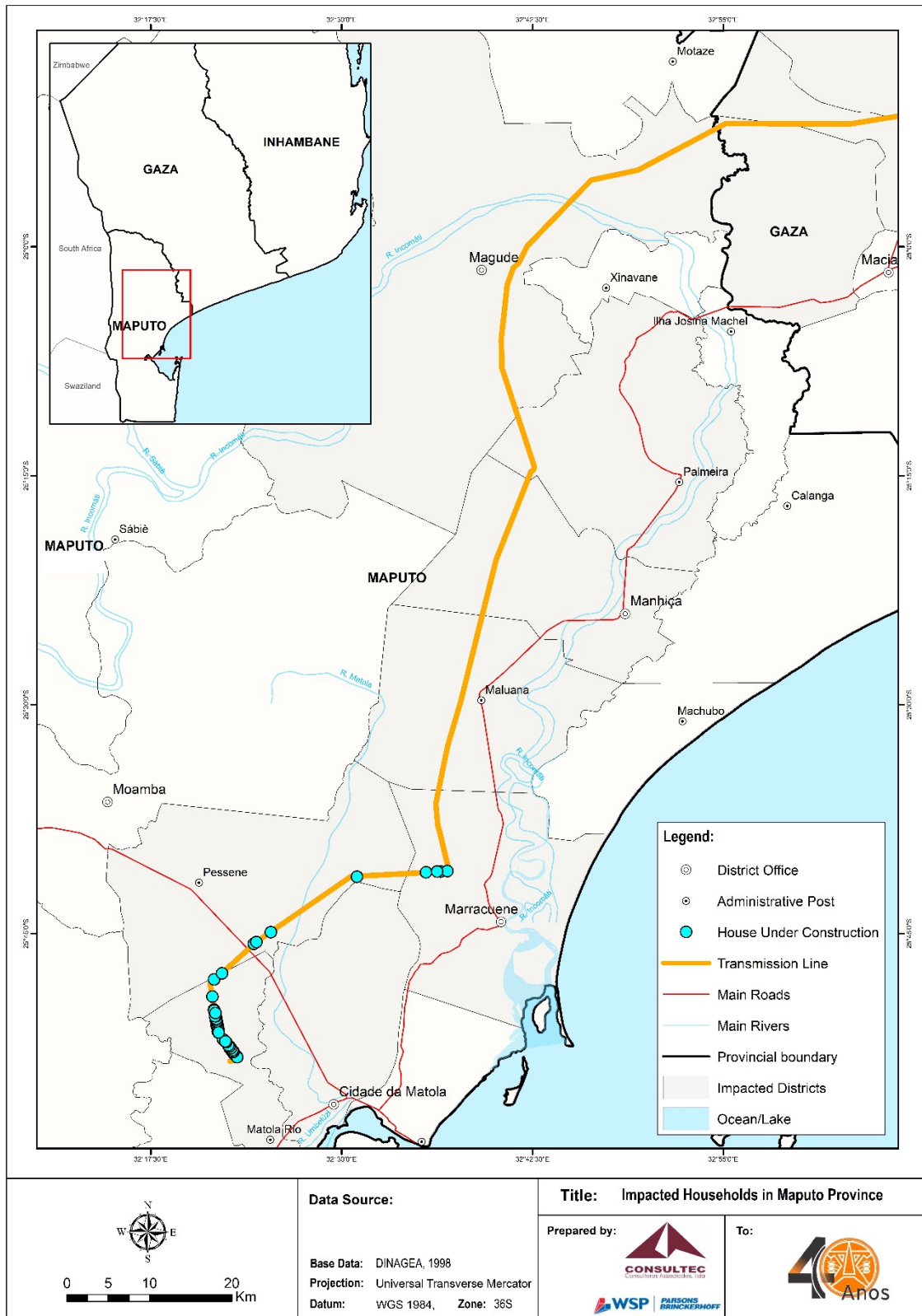


Figure 7.4 – Location of Infra-structures under construction that will be impacted by the Project

7.2 Structure and Organization of Households

7.2.1 Demography

As mentioned above, the Project will cross 13 Districts, but according to the fieldwork only 10 Districts will have PAPs. The table below shows the number of interviewed HH divided by District, administrative post and locality according with the local leader and affected person.

Table 7.1 – Number of interviewed HH per District, Administrative Post and Locality

District	Administrative Post	Locality	Number of affected HH 0-25 meters PPZ	Number of affected HH 25-50 PPZ	Total Number of Affected HH
Bilene	Mazivila	Mazivila	3	7	10
Chokwe	Xilembene	Xilembene	5	4	9
	Lionde	Conhane	7	4	11
Chibuto	Changanine	Hate-Hate	2	-	2
	Godide	Chipadje	2	-	2
		Godide Sede	6	17	23
	Alto Changane	Alto Changane	1	-	1
Panda	Mawayela	Macavelane	2	2	4
Funhalouro	Funhalouro Sede	Mavume	4	3	7
Boane	Boane Sede	Boane Sede	1	-	1
	Matola Rio	Matola Rio Sede	35	10	45
		Mulotana	28	47	75
Moamba	Pessene	Pessene Sede	9	28	37
		Mahulane	20	-	20
	Tenga	Tenga	8	-	8
Marracuene	Marracuene Sede	Marracuene Sede	19	11	30
Manhica	Maluana	Muluana	3	8	11
Magude	Magude	Maguiguana	3	11	14
Total			158	152	310

The field work showed that an estimated 1312 people reside in the HH that are within the Project PPZ, this gives an average of 4.23 members per HH. These values are lower to the national average for households, which is 4.3 (INE, 2009).

The table above shows that the locality of Mulotana has the largest number of affected HH (75), followed by Matola Rio Sede (45) and Pessane Sede (37). It is important to point out that the majority of impacted HH are located in Maputo Province, as this is where the alignment crosses areas with higher population density. In addition, in this context notable differences exist between the 10 districts, in relation to urban/rural dynamic and access/proximity to public infrastructure, markets, social networks and employment opportunities.

Even though the general population distribution by gender is relatively homogeneous, with 48.5% men and 51.5% women, the majority of interviewed HH are headed by men (66%). It was also found

that 62% of the heads of HH are married and live with their spouses and respective children (see **Table 7.2**). The following images illustrate the heads of some of the interviewed HH.

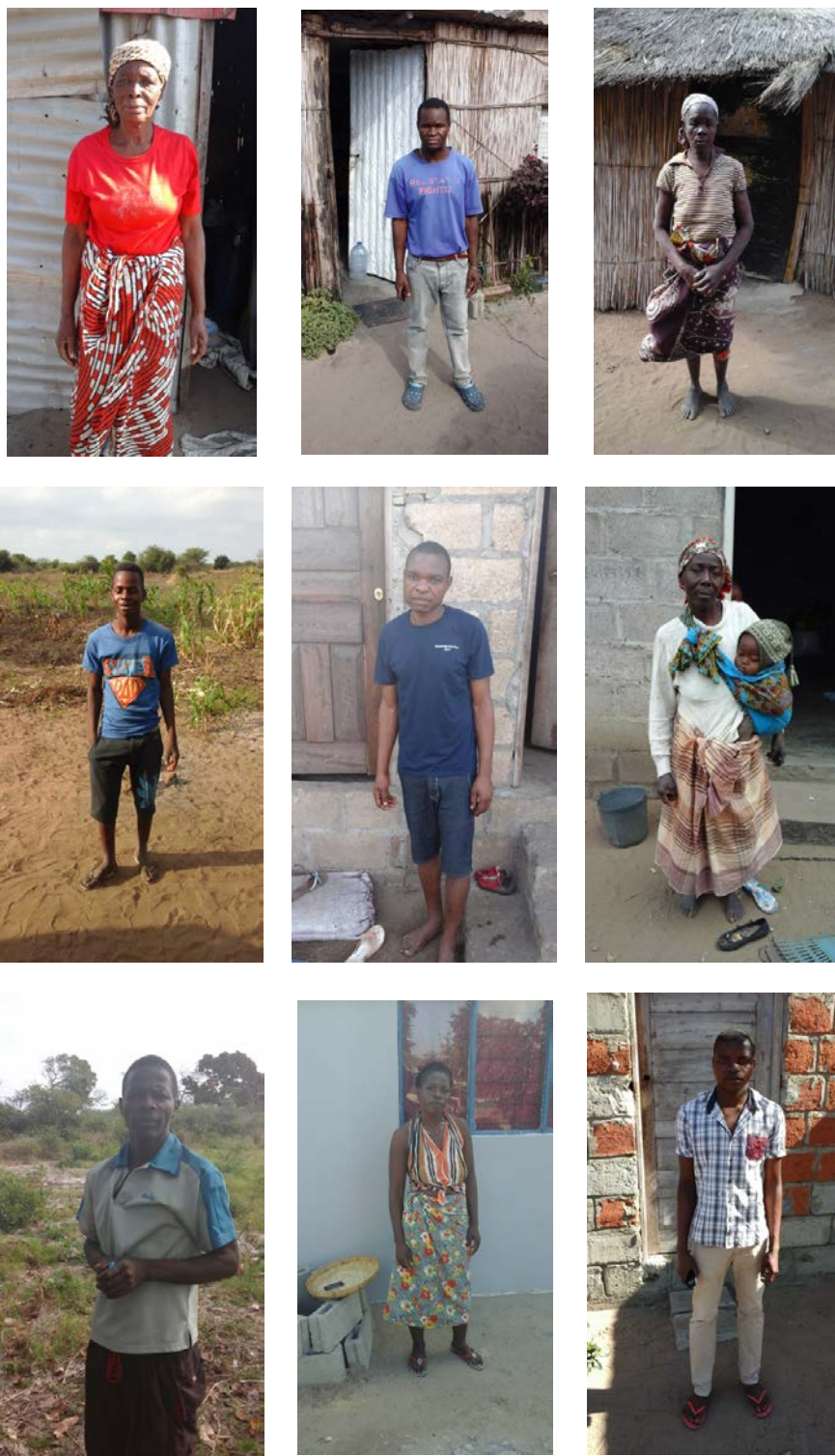


Figure 7.5 – Heads of some of the HH interviewed along the Project route

According to the census, of the HH headed by women only 16% are married and the rest is widowed, separated, divorced or single. HH headed by a single parent of the female gender should be considered as vulnerable due to local circumstances, where women are usually economically

disadvantaged. Of the households headed by men, 4.9% mentioned having polygamous relationships. **Table 7.2** below shows the marital status of the affected households.

Table 7.2 – Marital status of the head of the affected HH

Marital Status	% HH
Married/living together	62.3%
Single	17.7%
Widow/widower	16.8%
Divorced	1.9%
Separated	1.3%

It is concluded that HH consist mostly of immediate family members of the head of the HH. The table below shows the composition of HH in the communities affected by the Project.

Table 7.3 – Relationship to the head of the HH

Relationship to head of HH	% of members of HH
Wife	18.4%
Mother/Father	1.5%
Son/Daughter	57.8%
Grandchild	11.7%
Grandparent	1.1%
Other	9.6%

The Census found that only one head of HH was less than 15 years of age. 83% of the heads of HH have between 15 - 65 years old (economic active age) and 17% are above 65 years old. A head of HH over 65 years old is regarded as vulnerable as they are no longer economically active and are therefore dependent of family members.

The affected population age structure, illustrated in figure below, is typical of a developing community, where youth account for the majority of population with few elderly people. This is partially due to the low life expectancy, which is below 45 years old (INE, 2007).

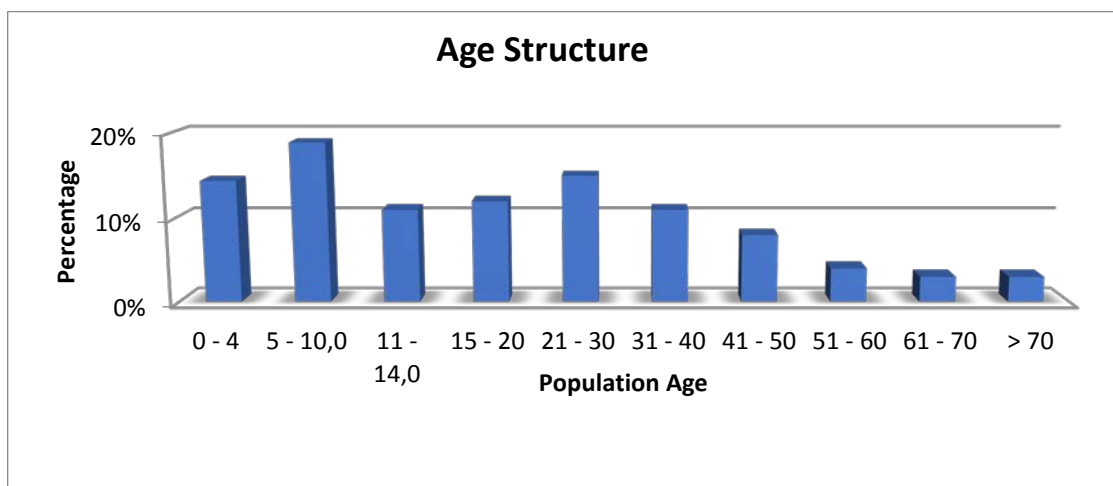


Figure 7.6 – Age structure of the population potentially affected by the Project

According to the Census, 46.2% of the population potentially affected is under 15 years of age and 5.1% is above 65, which means that 51.3% of the affected population (youths and elders) depends on 48.7% of the population aged between 15 and 65, which are considered economically active.

7.2.2 Ethnicity and Household Organization

Most households living within the Project PPZ belong to the Changana ethno-linguistic group (64.4%). Only 27.8% of interviewees mentioned Portuguese as the main language spoken in the HH. For this reason, the census was conducted in the local languages, ensuring that the interviewee understood all questions asked, as well as information regarding the Project.

Usually, the management of household property and assets is under the responsibility of the man, even though they also participate in agriculture, cattle breeding, house construction and marketing activities such as the sale of traditional beverages.

Women are generally responsible for HH chores (cooking, fetching water, washing and caring for the children) and most agriculture activities (land clearing, sowing, weeding, harvesting and processing of agriculture commodities). Women are also responsible for HH organization.

The elderly are, in general, responsible for teaching the new generations about cultural habits, social practices, traditions, stories and for conducting initiation rites, where men deal with boys and women deal with girls.

When asked about where they spend their free and spare time, 42% of the population responded that they stay at home, 9% responded that they go to their friends' house, 37% to church and only 10% mentioned that they go to another community.

7.3 Religion, Cemeteries and Local Rituals

7.3.1 Religion and Religious Temples

Most of the inhabitants in the area of influence of the either are evangelic (34%) or Ziones (33%). The fieldwork identified five religious temples within the PPZ. The image below shows two of these religious temples (Zione churches).



Figure 7.7 – Zione churches located within the Project PPZ

7.3.2 Sacred Sites

Ceremonies for rain and protection of the family are good examples of current traditional practices. These rites are performed by community leaders, secretaries of neighborhoods, religious leaders, elders and traditional healers.

Most of the community leaders mentioned having a sacred place where they reside. The archaeology survey identified no sacred place within the PPZ.

7.3.3 Cemeteries

During the interviews with local leaders, it was mentioned that the population use both communal and family cemeteries. 18 cemeteries were identified within the PPZ, of which 16 are family's cemeteries or graves and two are communal cemeteries. **Figure 7.8** shows the location of these cemeteries.

7.4 Basic Social Services

7.4.1 Education

In Mozambique, the education system is divided as follows:

- 1st Level Primary School (EP1) Grade 1 to 5,
- 2nd Level Primary School (EP2) Grade 6 to 7,
- 1st Level Secondary School (ESG1) Grade 8 to 10,
- 2nd level Secondary School (ESG2) Grade 11 to 12,
- Technical Education, and
- Higher Education.

In general, it was found that the education level of the population potentially affected by the Project is quite low, as shown in the following Table. This fact makes the population potentially more vulnerable to Project induced negative impacts.

Table 7.4 – Education level of people potentially affected by the Project

Age	Primary	Secondary	Technical	University	None	Minor	Other
0 - 4	2%	0%	0%	0%	34%	63%	2%
5-10	33%	0%	0%	0%	42%	24%	1%
11-14	66%	0%	0%	0%	27%	7%	0%
15-20	77%	8%	0%	0%	11%	4%	0%
21-30	59%	20%	3%	1%	12%	1%	1%
31-40	45%	15%	3%	1%	30%	3%	3%
41-50	35%	5%	5%	1%	50%	3%	1%
51-60	39%	0%	6%	4%	43%	6%	2%
61-70	39%	4%	2%	0%	53%	2%	0%
> 71	57%	0%	4%	0%	39%	0%	0%

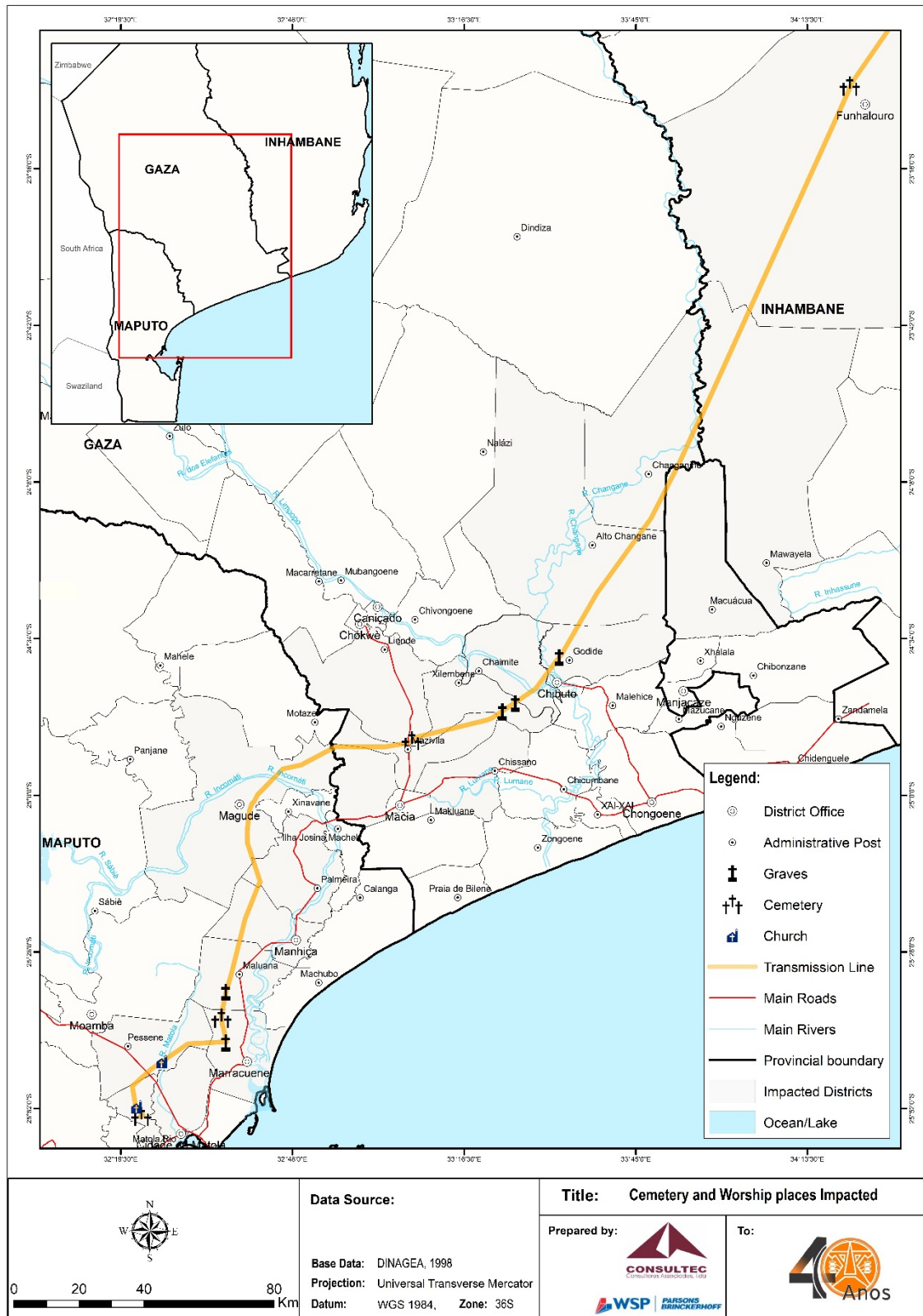


Figure 7.8 – Cemeteries located within or near the Project PPZ

When analyzing the education levels of the heads of HH, it was found that a high percentage (32%) are illiterate, 51% attended the 1st level primary education (EP1), 9% said they attended secondary education (ESG1) and only 0.7% mentioned they attended university. As shown in **Figure 7.9**, female heads of HH have in average a lower level of education. This leads to HH headed by women being, in average, more vulnerable, given that with a lower education level, the heads of these HH will face difficulties in finding formal employment.

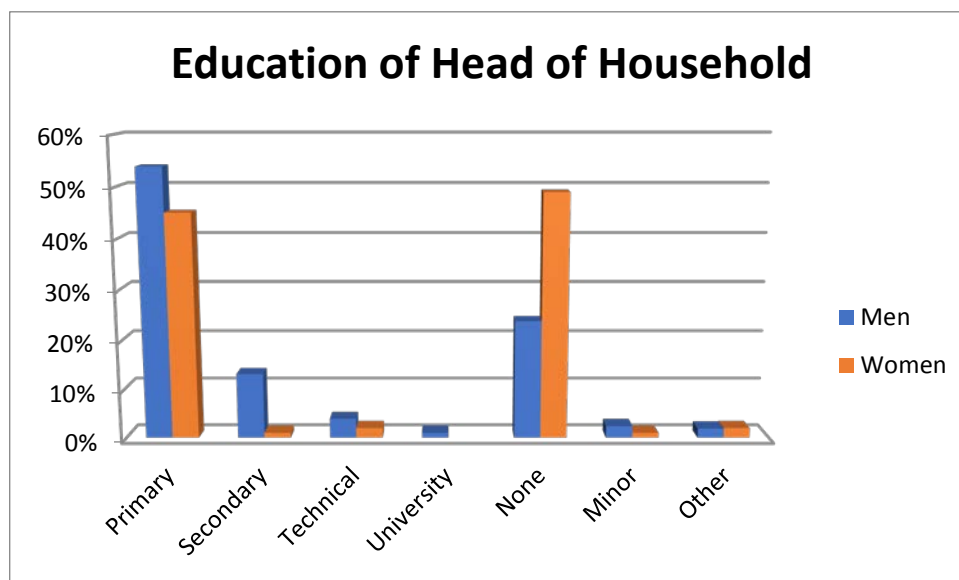


Figure 7.9 – Education level of heads of HH divided by gender

The number of schools in the communities crossed by the alignment is scarce, and are mostly primary schools, thus following the trend of these Provinces. Only the locality of Tenga mentioned having a secondary school.

No schools were identified within the Project PPZ during the fieldwork.

7.4.2 Health

7.4.2.1 Health Infrastructures

In Mozambique, the health sector focuses mainly on primary health services. These services consist of various types of health units, each providing specific health services.

Table 7.5 provides a brief description of the various types of health units in the country and their respective services. It is important to note that some facilities may be better equipped than others, depending on their location, capacity and number of people making use of that facility.

Table 7.5 – Description of health facilities

Type of health service	Type of health unit	Type of services provided
Community services	Community	Traditional midwife Elementary Polyvalent Agent (APE): a community member trained by an NGO, or by the National Health System (NHS) to provide basic preventive,

Type of health service	Type of health unit	Type of services provided
		promotional and health care services to the community
	Health Posts Provide primary health services	Elementary Polyvalent Agent Elementary level midwife Elementary level nurse
Minimum health services	Type II Rural Health Centre Provide primary health services	Elementary level midwife Elementary level nurse Nutrition Agent
Comprehensive health services	Type II – Rural Health Centre The type II health unit is more modest in its infrastructure and personnel, do not have doctor with only a medical technician or Assistant, but with the ability to perform consultations and deliveries. These services provide primary health care.	Medical Technician or assistant Basic level midwife Basic level nurse Basic level nurse or agent
	Type I – Rural Health Centre In a rural environment, a Type I health unit is the best equipped health center. Usually, staff includes a trained doctor and all facilities for basic care services and surgery services and surgery rooms.	Doctor, medical technician or agent Basic level midwife Preventive medicine agent Basic level nurse
	Type C Urban Health Centre	Basic level midwife Preventive medicine agent Basic level nurse
	Type II – Urban Health Centre	Doctor, medical technician or agent Basic level midwife Preventive medicine agent Basic level nurse
	Type A –Urban Health Centre	Doctor, medical technician or agent Basic level midwife Preventive medicine agent Basic level nurse
	District Hospital	Doctor, medical technician or agent Basic level midwife Preventive medicine agent Basic level nurse
Specialized health services	District Hospital	Doctor Medical Technician Obstetric surgery technician Obstetric Nurse Laboratory Technician of Agent Basic or Medium-level Maternal-Child Health Nurse Basic or Medium Level Nurse
	Rural Hospital	Doctor Medical Technician Obstetric surgery technician Obstetric Nurse Laboratory Technician of Agent

Type of health service	Type of health unit	Type of services provided
		Basic or Medium-level Maternal-Child Health Nurse Basic or Medium Level Nurse
	General Hospital	Doctor Medical Technician Obstetric surgery technician Obstetric Nurse Laboratory Technician of Agent Basic or Medium-level Maternal-Child Health Nurse Basic or Medium Level Nurse
	Provincial Hospital	All staff
	Central Hospital	All staff

Source: Global Health Initiative – Mozambique Strategy, 2011 to 2015

Out of the localities that will be crossed by the Project, eight were found to have a health center, within reasonable distance of the HH, meaning that population residing in those communities, do not have to walk long distances to access health services. During the final RAP, all public service infrastructure (including health and education services) that is accessible and made use of by the affected HH's will be identified and considered in relation to the resettlement process.

No health unit will be impacted by the Project.

7.4.2.2 Household Health

The Census has shown that the most common diseases among the households living within the PPZ in the last 12 months were: malaria, tuberculosis, asthma, diarrhea, cholera, STD, HIV/AIDS and coughing. All affected communities have shown the same trend with no significant deviation.

23% of the heads of the HH stated that they have a member of the family suffering from a chronic illness. Such households in the Mozambican context are significantly more vulnerable and as such these households will require special attention during the resettlement process.

7.5 Housing and Services

7.5.1 Housing

On average, there are four residential structures per HH, including generally one main house and one or more exterior annexes buildings, which can include a kitchen, bedroom or latrine. The HH can also have auxiliary structures, such as a hennerly, barn or corral. The following images illustrate the main house of some of the interviewed HH.



Photograph 7.1 – Main dwellings of some of the HH interviewed along the Project route
The images below show the typical auxiliary infra-structures that may be found in a HH.



Photograph 7.2 – Typical auxiliary infra-structure in a HH

The census has shown that most structures in the survey area have been constructed with conventional materials (60%). Houses built with conventional material are more expensive to build. The table below shows the construction materials used to build the main house.

Table 7.6 – Material used in the construction of the main house

Material used on the wall	% of HH
Reed or stick	28.2%
Stick and clay	2.6%
Brick without plaster	0.6%
Cement blocks with plaster	7.1%
Cement blocks without plaster	43.4%
Masonry house with plaster	5.5%
Masonry house without plaster	4.5%
Other	8.1%
Material used on the roof	% of HH
Grass	7.1%
Zinc	88.7%
Slab	0.3%
Roof tile	0.3%
Other	3.6%
Material used on the floor	% of HH
Clay	22.0%
Adobe	1.3%
Cement	74.8%
Tile	1.6%
Other	0.3%

Sixty one percent of interviewees have built their houses over the past 10 years, which may imply that they only moved to those areas when they built the house.

Sixty three percent of the interviewed HH confirmed that they do not have formal DUATs, meaning that they have customary land rights.

When looking at the size of the main house, the fieldwork revealed that the majority of the main structures (69%) is smaller than 70 m². Note that according to the Resettlement Regulation, the minimum size for the compensation dwellings is 70 m². The compensation package for all the main houses smaller than 70 m² will thus be upgraded, to consider at minimum the value of a 70 m² house. This also means that during the resettlement process, the houses with a main structure with a size greater than 70m² (31% of the affected HH) will need to have a different compensation package than the houses that are smaller than 70 m². The figure below shows the size of the main houses that are located with the PPZ.

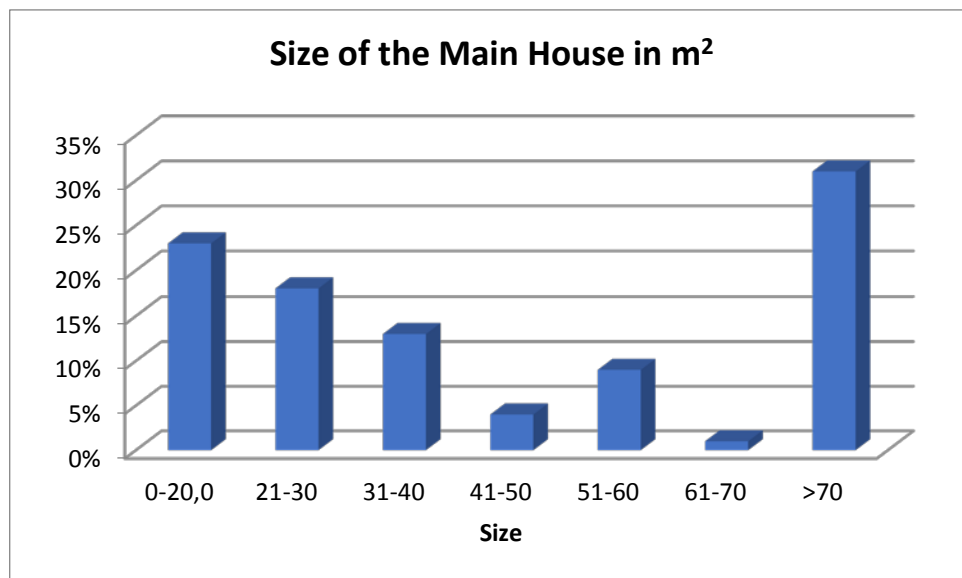


Figure 7.10 – Size of the main Structure

The field work also revealed that there are many houses currently under construction within the PPZ of the Project. It was observed that the majority of these houses are being built with conventional materials and will be larger than 70 m². Currently, these structures would be compensated based on the value of the unfinished constructions, plus in-kind replacement for the land (or if in-kind replacement is not possible, compensation in an amount sufficient to obtain a similar plot of land). However, if these houses are being built as primary residences or once the construction of these structures is concluded and families move into them, the applicable compensation package would need to include full resettlement of these families according to Decree 31/2012. This means that if the resettlement process takes too long to be implemented, its implementation cost will increase further. The figure below shows the type of houses that are currently under construction within the PPZ.



Figure 7.11 – Houses under construction within the Project PPZ

7.5.2 Water and Sanitation

7.5.2.1 Water

Water supply in the Project area is precarious, with 31% of HH fetching water from boreholes. The field work showed that 12% of the HH have boreholes within their plots and 13% get water from rivers. As noted earlier, given that the transmission line crosses a vast area, socio-economic conditions differ relatively significantly between the rural and urban areas. Most those within the urban or peri-urban areas do not have easy access to water sources (clean or otherwise) and therefore, buy bottled water or receive their water from water trucks. This make up the bulk of the water sources and is classified as other. The figure below shows the main source of water used by the population living within the PPZ.

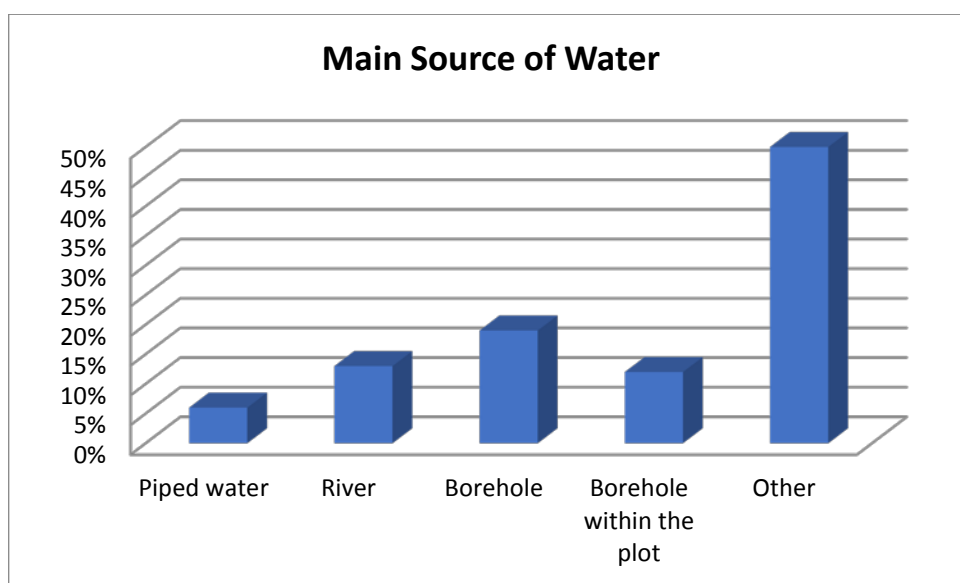


Figure 7.12 – Main source of water of the HH within the Project PPZ

The fieldwork showed that three boreholes are located within the Project PPZ (one of these is illustrated in the following figure). The loss of these boreholes will need to be compensated, through the construction of new boreholes, to serve the population.



Figure 7.13 – Protected borehole in the Project's PPZ

Regarding water quality, 75% of the interviewees do not treat water prior to using it, 18% boil water, 7% use chlorine (*Certeza*) and other methods.

7.5.2.2 Sanitation

The fieldwork revealed the 26% of the affected HH do not have any type of sanitation facilities, 52% have traditional latrine and 17% have improved latrines within their plot.

7.5.2.3 Waste Management

Surveyed communities do not benefit from any formal waste collection system. Most households burn (57%), bury or throw (41%) the waste in the yard. Currently, this situation is not of much concern as the waste produced in the communities is reduced and the type of waste generated is mostly organic (i.e. food waste, agriculture commodities waste, fruit peel, grass, among others). However, non-organic waste from consumption of commercial products in packages and containers (bottles, packages, plastics) was observed. Generally, these packages and containers are re-utilized.

7.5.2.4 Energy

Out of the communities that will be crossed by the Project, only 7% are connected to electricity from EDM. Energy sources used by household to illuminate the house are mainly candles (17%), kerosene (20%) and torches (19%). When they were asked what the main source of energy used to cook is, 72% stated that they use fire wood and 15% used charcoal. Firewood collection, like water collection, is usually under the responsibility of women.

7.5.3 Communication and Transport

During the fieldwork it was observed that most of the affected communities are covered by the signal of the three mobile networks operating in Mozambique. When the households were asked what was the main channel used to receive and transmit information, the majority stated the local leader and cell phones. Most people do not have any means of transport, travelling mainly on foot, or they use public transport (*chapa 100*) when they want to travel longer distances.

7.6 Economic Activities and Livelihood Strategies

7.6.1 Subsistence Activities and Income

The census survey showed that a large number of the heads of households are farmers (33.3%). Other occupations such as builder, housekeeper, guard, commerce were also mentioned. When the heads of the HH were asked what their main income source is, 34% mentioned the sale of the crops cultivated in their fields, 25% mentioned that they were employed in the formal sector and 12% said from trading activities in the informal sector.

When looking at the income level of the surveyed HH, it was found that most of them have a low income. The figure below shows the income level of the HH surveyed within the Project's PPZ.

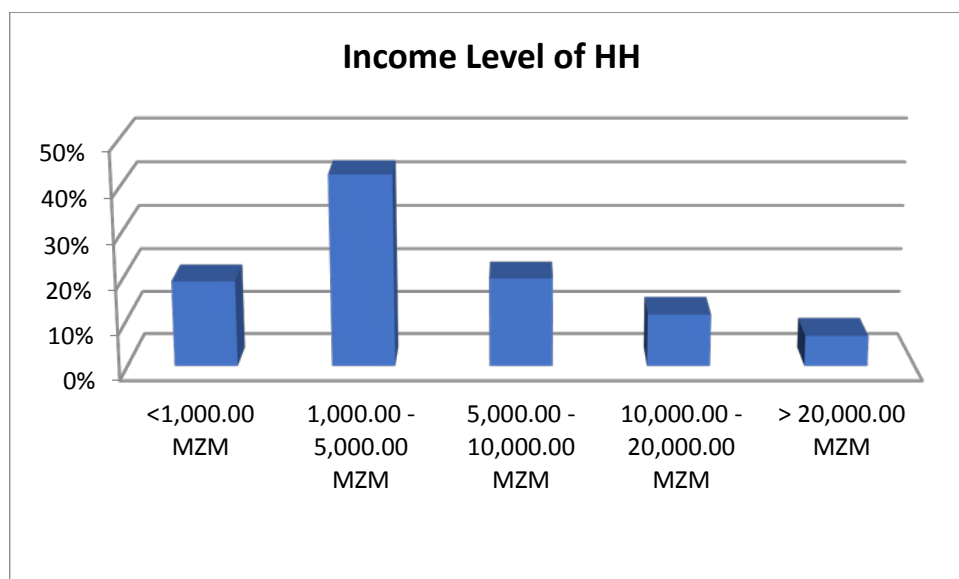


Figure 7.14 – Income level of the HH within the Project PPZ

When analyzing the figure above, it is clear that the majority of the HH have an income lower than 5,000.00 Meticaís. Taking in consideration that each household has an average of 4.23 members it means that the majority of the HH have an income around 39¹² Meticaís, per HH member, per day. This is below the poverty line of 120¹³ meticaís, per person, per day stipulated by the United Nations. This makes these PAPs vulnerable and requires that their livelihood restoration an improvement be a priority under the final RAP. In identifying relocation sites access to employment will be considered and lost income will be compensated for during the transition to the resettlement site.

7.6.2 Agriculture

Cultivation methods used by HH usually are rudimentary and manual. Therefore, the size of the cultivated area is directly associated with the available labor. During the fieldwork it was difficult to access and identify the farm land, as most of the areas were fallow and it was difficult to identify the owners of the farm land.

¹² 39 MZN is approximately 0.52 USD

¹³ 1.90 USD pppd standard

Agriculture in the survey area is predominantly rainfed and developed in semi-arid lowlands and occasionally at the bottom of small slopes. However, use of alluvial plains located along existing intermittent shores of the streams is also common.

During the fieldwork a total of 88 farms were identified, of which 4 are commercial farms (sugar cane plantations). As mentioned above, the fieldwork was done during the fallow season, and as such is likely that number of farm plots in the Project's PPZ was underestimated. **Figure 7.16** shows the location of the farms which were identified within the Project PPZ.

The following table presents the main crops grown in the area directly affected by the Project.

Table 7.7 – Crops grown by affected HH

Crops	% of HH who cultivates the crop
Maize	81%
Millet	8%
timber	4%
Nhemba beans	73%
Sweet potato	58%
Peanut	69%
Pumpkin	54%
Cabbage	19%
Cucumber	15%
Tomato	19%
Cassava	88%
Potato	4%
Lettuce	15%
Sugar cane	23%

The figure below shows a typical sustenance farm plot in the Project area.



Figure 7.15 – Agricultural field in the Project area

Most crops are grown for own consumption. HH will only sell surplus produce, if any.



As previously mentioned, agriculture techniques are rudimentary and most HH use hoes for weeding the land, with no support from machinery or animal traction. Most HH (87.1%) do not use inputs such as improved seeds, fertilizers or pesticides, which leads to a low productivity by hectare. Livelihoods restoration should aim to improve these practices. All lost crops will be compensated at full replacement cost.

7.6.3 Trees with Economic Value

During the field work, the consultants tried to identify all trees with economic values that are within the PPZ. Out of those that have structures that will be directed impacted, 77% stated that they also have trees with economic values within their plots; and out of those with agricultural fields that will be directly impacted, 69% claimed they have trees with economic values in their plots. The table below shows the number of trees per type found within the HH and agricultural plots surveyed.

Table 7.8 – Trees with economic value identified within the PPZ

Tree	Number
Mango	665
Paw paw	266
Avocado	157
Lemon	252
Orange	188
Banana	139
Cashew	410
Malambi	1
Maçanica	1
Tangerine	17
Conconut	60
Mafureira	58
Total	2214

During the implementation of the RAP, these trees will have to be compensated. Compensation values should be no lower than those included in a compensation table generated by the Provincial Department of Agriculture or full replacement value, whichever is higher, including replacement of the tree as well as compensation for the value lost because of the years during which the tree will not be productive.

7.6.4 Possession of Durable Assets

Possession of durable assets is an indicator of well-being and wealth of HH living in rural areas, since the habit of saving is not common. These assets are symbols of social status/wealth and are easily negotiated into other assets, food or cash to resolve problems during times of crisis. The same applies to animals that also can be used as an indication of wealth.

In the survey area, the assets with high economic value such as automobiles, motorcycles, television or even computers are insignificant. The following table shows a summary of information collected regarding household durable assets.

Table 7.9 – Household durable assets

Assets	% of HH that own the asset
Radio	47.1%
TV	31.3%
Cellphone	86.1%
Fridge	13.5%
Stove	47.1%
Bed	69.4%
Bicycle	11.6%
Motorcycle	4.5%
Cart	5.2%
Car	10.0%
Truck	1.6%
Computer	5.8%
Other	34.8%

When observing the table above, it can be concluded that the most commonly owned HH assets are of medium commercial value, such as cell phones, radios and bed. Due to their value and use, these assets are easily negotiable locally, and are traded and sold between HH.

Radio and cell phones are goods that most households own, due to their wide use, being the only efficient means of communication in the area.

7.6.5 Vulnerable Groups

According to the World Bank OP. 4.12, priority and special attention must be given to the most vulnerable groups.

The main vulnerable groups that were considered included:

- Households headed by women;
- Households headed by old people (aged 65 or above);
- Household headed by children;
- Households with mentally impaired or chronically sick members;
- Household headed by illiterate people;
- Household with income below the poverty line.

Households headed by women

Women who are heads of households often depend on the support from other family members for their subsistence. In total, 106 households headed by women were identified, of which 31 are single, 46 are widows, eight are divorced or separated, the rest are either married or living together.

Households headed by elderly people

Overall, the households headed by elderly people rely on subsistence agriculture and have low productivity. They often depend on support from their family for their daily needs and for harvesting their farms. In total 71 households which are headed by elderly were identified, of these 29 are women, and therefore are already included in the vulnerable group “households headed by women”.

Households with mentally impaired or chronically sick members

People with chronic diseases (such as rheumatism and asthma) are considered vulnerable, because interruption of these people’s livelihoods will have even stronger impacts; therefore, resolution of their needs must be prioritized.

People who are chronically sick or mentally impaired are supported by various health programs. One consequence of resettlement may be the isolation of these individuals or even interdiction to access these support programs due to geographic relocation. These households or their members may have more difficulties in starting a new life on their own; special care should be taken in its resettlement.

Although not very common, some cases of arthritis and asthma have been reported. A person with mental disability has also been identified. These scenarios may change during the resettlement, as people are reluctant in disclosing if they have a mental and physical disability.

In total, 69 HH with at least one member with a chronic illness were identified. Out of these HH, 31 are headed by women and 18 are headed by an elderly, and therefore are already included in the previous vulnerable groups.

Child Headed Households

Children who are heads of HH are heavily depend on social networks and other families for their survival and should be given special attention during the resettlement process. During the census, the consultants identified one HH headed by an underage, a 14-year-old girl.

Households headed by illiterate people

- 98 illiterate heads of HH
 - 49 are women (50%)
- 156 have primary education
 - 45 are women (29%)

Households with income below the poverty line

191 HH show income levels below the poverty line.

Total of vulnerable households

In total, 217 vulnerable HH were identified, corresponding to 70.0% of the interviewed HH. Most vulnerable HH correspond to HH headed by women followed by HH headed by elderly people.

Table 7.10 – Vulnerable HH identified, per type of vulnerable group

Vulnerable groups	No. Householders
Households headed by women	106
Households headed by elderly	71
Households with mentally impaired or chronically sick members	69
Child Headed households	1
Households headed by Illiterate people	98
Households with Income below poverty line	191

Note: please note that there is significant overlap in the vulnerable groups above.

Special Cases

During the fieldwork, the consultants identified one household that is headed by someone with the age between 15-18 years and six households where the head of the household has a polygamous relationship. In the Mozambican context, these two groups are not considered as vulnerable, but they should be considered as special cases and special attention should be given to them during the resettlement process.

7.7 Socio-Economic Profile of the Affected Population: Summary of Key Issues

Ten districts were found to have potential PAPs. An estimated 310 physical HH's (consisting of 1312 people) within the PPZ where interviewed. For houses under construction, however, data were not recorded due to the absence of the owners. Of the 310 HH's and in an attempt to assess vulnerabilities it was found that 38% of the HH heads are single (either unmarried, loss of spouse, divorced/separated or elderly). 16% of female HH's are married/living with spouses, 5% of male HH's mentioned having polygamous relationships and 23% of the total number of HH's are headed by the elderly. One minor-headed HH was identified.

Levels of education across the impacted area are generally very low, with 32% illiteracy levels noted and 51% of the affected peoples having only primary education. 8 of the localities have health posts and it was noted that HH's have access to basic health care services. Although rather diverse given the vast area that the STE spans, a significant number of PAP's have subsistence farming as the main livelihood source. Whilst there are HH members who participate in the formal and informal economy in some of the localities, over 50% of PAPs were found to have income levels of less than 44 MZN per day per family member. Access to water is generally precarious with 6% having access to piped water and only 7% have access to electricity.

Whilst there is a large disparity across the STE area, overall, 69% of the PAPs were found to have structures smaller than 70m² and 31% structures larger than 70m² which signifies different compensation models. In addition, 4 commercial farms were identified.

8 Resettlement Host Area

The selection of a resettlement host area has a significant impact on the families that will need to be physically relocated. In order to minimize these impacts, it is recommended that the affected households be relocated within the same communities in which they currently reside. As this is a linear project, the overall impact of the resettlement although involving the physical relocation of a great number of households is spread along the line and not all concentrated on one site.

As mentioned above, this Project has a total extension of 561 km and according to the field survey conducted in 2017 and 2018, a total of 415 households (HHs) will need to be physically relocated. This gives an average of one HH per 1.3 km. If we add to this number the HHs corresponding to the houses under construction, the total number of physically relocated HHs would increase to 556, which gives an average of one HH per 1.01 km.

Another aspect of this Project is that some of the impacted HHs are considered to be of an urban nature and others of a rural nature. If one host area was identified for the entire Project, this would mean that some HHs would have to be relocated very far from where they currently reside (for some, literally hundreds of kilometers), causing many to lose connection with their place of employment, family members, agricultural land and aspects of their daily lives.

Resettling the physical HHs in the same communities where they currently reside is a way to mitigate the socioeconomic impact of the resettlement process, as the affected HH will still be able to access the same social infra-structure which they currently use, the same sacred and spiritual sites, the same formal employment and agricultural land they currently use. Due to this reason, this Preliminary RAP envisions that the affected HHs be resettled in the same localities where they currently reside.

During the second round of PPP, as stipulated in the Ministerial Decree 156/2014, it is required to discuss possible resettlement sites. This topic was discussed with all local leaders and affected households. During the meetings it was explored if within the localities there are enough plots available to accommodate a possible resettlement. All of them mentioned that there are enough plots, however some mentioned that in the last few years, there has been an influx of people to their localities. This influx of people will cause the selection of host area to be more difficult if the implementation of the resettlement takes a longer time. The table below shows the difficulty in locating host area by locality, the type of resettlement and the total area required for it.

Table 8.1 – Host area availability and area required

District	Administrative Post	Locality	Availability	Type of Resettlement	Number of Plots	Area in Ha
Bilene	Mazivila	Mazivila	Easy	Rural	12	6
Chokwe	Xilembene	Xilembene	Easy	Rural	11	5.5
	Lionde	Conhane	Easy	Rural	20	10
Chibuto	Changanine	Hate-Hate	Easy	Rural	2	1
	Godide	Chipadje	Easy	Rural	2	1
		Godide Sede	Easy	Rural	26	13
	Alto Changane	Alto Changane	Easy	Rural	1	0.5
Panda	Mawayela	Macavelane	Easy	Rural	4	2

District	Administrative Post	Locality	Availability	Type of Resettlement	Number of Plots	Area in Ha
Funhalouro	Funhalouro Sede	Mavume	Easy	Rural	7	3.5
Boane	Boane Sede	Boane Sede	Easy	Urban	1	0.08
	Matola Rio	Matola Rio Sede	Hard	Urban	109	8.72
		Mulotana	Hard	Urban	139	11.12
Moamba	Pessene	Pessene Sede	Medium	Urban	95	7.6
		Mahulane	Medium	Urban	28	2.24
	Tenga	Tenga	Easy	Urban	8	0.64
Marracuene	Marracuene Sede	Marracuene Sede	Medium	Urban	47	3.76
Manhiça	Maluana	Muluana	Easy	Rural	23	11.5
Magude	Magude	Maguiguana	Easy	Rural	21	10.5
Total					556	98.66

As can be seen from the table above, the local leaders of most affected localities stated that it would be easy to find replacement land plots to meet the resettlement needs. The exceptions are Matola Rio Sede and Mulotana, both in Boane District (near the Maputo substation), where leaders stated that it would be hard to find such replacement land, as these localities have been experiencing heavy population influx in recent years, most likely due to their proximity to Matola and Maputo cities.

During the final RAP phase, when the final decision of the Project is made, resettlement host areas will need to be defined in each of these localities, by the District Governments of each affected District in consultation with local populations. Whilst potential host areas were briefly discussed during the meetings with the affected people and communities, such discussions were very preliminary and no specific details and/or agreements/commitments were made. The identification of all host areas will be done during the final RAP phase.

9 Eligibility Criteria and Compensation Methodology

9.1 General Considerations

The implementation of the STE Project will imply the physical and economic displacement of people currently living within the Project's PPZ. The more relevant social impacts of the Project are associated with the need for resettlement (involuntary resettlement) as a result of the land requirement for the construction of the Project. The direct socioeconomic impacts of the Project may result in:

- Loss of houses and associated land;
- Loss of auxiliary structures;
- Loss of infra-structures under construction and associated land;
- Loss of agricultural land;
- Loss of crops, if land acquisition occurs before the harvest season or crop cycle is interrupted by the Project;
- Loss of trees with economic value;
- Loss of cemeteries, holy and sacred sites;
- Loss of business activities and profits;
- Loss of Land Use Rights (DUAT);
- Loss of access to services or connectivity
- Loss of public and social infrastructures/services.

As presented in Chapter 6, in total the field work identified an estimated 686 HH that will lose some asset during the construction phase of the Project.

9.2 Eligibility Criteria

The resettlement or compensation process requires the definition of eligibility criteria and consequently, related entitlements for compensation. The proposed entitlement matrix (see Annex III) was designed considering the findings during the fieldwork. The following groups were considered eligible, though the compensation elements may vary among groups:

1. Any HH, group or community with a habitation or/and complementary housing structures (including kitchen, exterior room, toilet and porch), located within the Project PPZ with legal or customary rights to use the land;
2. Any HH, group or community with an auxiliary farming structure (including kraals, granaries, poultries, etc.) located within the Project PPZ with legal or customary rights to use the land;
3. Any HH, group or community with an infra-structure under construction located within the Project PPZ, with legal or customary rights to use the land;
4. Any HH, group or community with the legal or customary right to use land with standing crops located partially or totally within the Project PPZ;
5. Any HH, group or community who owns one or more trees with economic value located within the Project PPZ;

6. Any HH, group or community that has a business established (partially or totally) within the Project PPZ;
7. Any grave in a HH yard or in a cemeteries and/or spiritual sites, holy site and worship site located within the Project PPZ;
8. Any social and public infrastructure established within the Project PPZ

It is important to note that for a HH to qualify for eligibility, the ownership of its assets, with the exception of graves, must be recognized by the local leader / traditional authority / community leader (or their representatives), or by a formal DUAT title. Presence and possession prior to cut-off date will establish a presumption of rights, and declarations from neighbors or other evidence may be requested if there are doubts on the matter. Resettlement Committees should undertake an eligibility evaluation process in cases where eligibility is challenged. If not resolved, these cases will be referred to the Project GRM, to be formalized during the final RAP and, which will be in place prior to the resettlement process.

9.3 Compensation Methodology

The following chapter describes the proposed methodology for compensation of the various assets that may be impacted by the STE Project, within the categories above described.

9.3.1 Loss of Houses

During the fieldwork, the consultants identified many houses which have a size greater than 70 m². The Mozambican resettlement legislation and the WB policies states that the affected person should at least restore the same standard of living which they had before the resettlement.

The Mozambican Decree 31/2012 of 8th of August, states that all affected houses must be compensated in kind, with a house with a minimum of 70 m², built in a plot of 800m² in urban areas and 5 000m² in rural areas. If this was applied to all affected PAP it would be that some would end up in a worse situation than that which they had prior to the resettlement. For this reason, the compensation methods to be utilized for plots for houses will be larger or equivalent to current and for the actual houses it is divided into two categories, namely:

- Loss of houses with a size smaller than 70m²; and
- Loss of houses with a size larger than 70m².

9.3.1.1 Loss of Houses with Size Smaller than 70m²

The loss (partial or total) of habitation structures (main house and complementary housing structures) with size smaller than 70 m² must be compensated by the provision of replacement housing. Regardless of the layout and construction materials of the current structure, all PAP must be compensated with structures built of conventional materials according to the following principles:

- One main house with three rooms per household;
- One exterior kitchen; and

- One exterior bathroom and toilet;

The area of the three above structures must add up to a minimum of 70 m². Transitional assistance will be provided to all such HH's.

9.3.1.2 Loss of Houses with Size Greater than 70 m²

The loss (partial or total) of habitation structures (main house and complementary housing structures) with size greater than 70 m², can be compensated monetarily. The compensation should be at a full replacement value of the structure (market value plus transaction costs), allowing the affected PAP to construct the same structure in a different place. Such HH's will also be compensated through receiving plots of equivalent size and standards. An option of standard replacement structure plus monetary compensation for the difference in value may be offered to the affected PAP. Transitional assistance may also be provided to all such HH's, when deemed necessary.

9.3.2 Auxiliary Structures

Loss (partial or total) of auxiliary structures such as machamba houses, will be compensated in kind, whenever possible. When not possible, the auxiliary structure must be compensated for monetarily at full replacement cost. The formula and the updated prices (corrected with inflation to the month of the resettlement) presented in the Ministerial Decree 181/2010, of 3 November can be used as a starting point.

9.3.3 Infra-structures under Construction

Loss (partial or total) of structures under construction will be compensated monetarily. The compensation should be at full replacement value of the structure, allowing the PAP to construct the same structure in a different place in a plot of at least the same size provided through the resettlement process or meeting minimum legal requirements if primary residence and smaller than the minimum.

9.3.4 Loss of Trees with Economic Value (Fruit Trees and Native Trees)

The HH's fruit trees that will be affected by the Project will be compensated monetarily. Compensation values will, at minimum, be based on values established by the Agriculture Provincial Department of either Maputo, Gaza or Inhambane Provinces. The provincial compensation table must be validated by a market study and the highest value will be paid. The evaluation of trees takes into account their production potential and respective age.

9.3.5 Loss of Crops

The loss of standing crops (agricultural products) during the agricultural season will be compensated with monetary compensation. Compensation values should, at minimum, be in accordance with the updated table from the Agriculture Provincial Department of either Maputo, Gaza or Inhambane

Provinces, which indicates the current market values for different crops. The provincial compensation table must be validated by a market study and the highest price between the two sets of figures will be used in the compensation package.

9.3.6 Loss of Businesses Activities

Compensation for the loss of business, including the structures used for small shops located within the Project PPZ and the land upon which it is located, must be compensated in kind, whenever possible. When not possible the business structure must be compensated monetarily following the formula and the updated prices (corrected with inflation to the month of the resettlement) presented in Ministerial Diploma 181/2010, of 3 November, or the full replacement value, whichever is higher. When assessing the value of the business, consideration must be made in relation to the land upon which the business is located.

In case that the resettlement does not allow the affected business activity to be set up in a new location prior to resettlement, or there is any other transitional interruption, the loss of income for time that takes to build the new structure must be calculated and included in the resettlement compensation package.

9.3.7 Religious Temples

Compensation for the loss of religious temples, located within the Project PPZ must be provided in kind, whenever possible. The affected religious temples should preferably be relocated to a new site, to be agreed with the communities. When not possible, the structure and the land on which it stands must be compensated monetarily following the formula and the updated prices (corrected with inflation to the month of the resettlement) presented in Ministerial Decree 181/2010, of 3 November, or at full replacement value, whichever is higher.

9.3.8 Loss of Cemeteries and Sacred Sites

9.3.8.1 Sacred Sites

When it's not possible to avoid an impact on sacred places, each community will organize a ceremony in order to transfer the sacred site to a new location, in accordance with local religious beliefs and / or customs. These spiritual rituals are usually led by spiritual leader and / or community leader. EDM must support the cost for the necessary ceremony. This cost is negotiated case by case with the affected community.

9.3.8.2 Cemeteries

Should the construction and/or operation of the line necessitate the exhumation of graves and translocation of graves, this activity will be monitored by local authorities. EDM will support all costs for exhumation and translocation of the graves including professional services as agreed with the

community. The new location will be agreed with the community. EDM will support all costs for exhumation and translocation of the graves including professional services as agreed with the community. Each community will organize a ceremony for the removal and translocation of graves according to local religious beliefs and / or customs. These rituals are led by spiritual leader and / or community leader.

9.3.9 Loss of Public and Social Infrastructures / Services

When it is not possible to avoid an impact on social infra-structure, EDM will be responsible for providing or arranging for the compensation for the loss. The process of defining the appropriate compensation measures will include a negotiation with each relevant government department, and will include an memorandum of understanding and the relevant budgetary arrangements as part of the final RAP.

9.3.10 Loss of Land Rights

The loss of customary or formal land use rights (DUATs, or specific concessions for resource exploitation, such as forest concessions, etc.) and all home and subsistence land within the Project PPZ will be compensated in kind. The method for determining the substitution land and compensation package will include case-by-case assessments of the assets to be affected carried out by the relevant provincial and district directorates. The method and procedure for these assessments done will be developed during the final RAP phase and will be subject to a no objection by the WB.

During the second round of public participation process, it was discussed in each community¹⁴ the availability of land to host the resettled families. Almost in all communities it was stated that there is enough space. However during the final RAP phase, it will be necessary to work directly with each district authority to define the resettlement host area or parcels in each community.

All land provided by the Project will be titled to heads of households and co-titled with conjugal partners (including each wife in a polygamous union). Co-titling with other family members will also be provided on request. PAPs will be informed on the nature of their land rights.

9.4 Eligibility Criteria and Compensation Methodology: Summary of Key Issues

Eligibility and compensation for PAPs will adhere to National legislation and to OP 4.12. All HH, groups or communities with land, structures and/or assets, who hold land rights (formal or customary), legally make use of land within the PPZ, or who live or depend on the resources in the PPZ for subsistence, will be compensated and/or assisted. Compensation for resettlement of

¹⁴ As per the norm across the country in all discussions with the community, these are led by local government and/or community leaders and the primary participants are the local communities, generally including both men and women.

physical HH's will be managed through two broad categories, namely structures of less than 70m² and those of greater than 70m². All other assets such as crops and trees will be compensated in accordance with the guidelines outlined in this Preliminary RAP as will public infrastructure, burial sites and other sites of socio-cultural importance. Livelihood activities will be restored and transitional hardships/disturbance fees will also be provided as further described below.

10 Income and Livelihood Restoration Strategies

10.1 General Considerations

EDM must use the guidelines below to assess livelihood impacts and establish restoration procedures and measures, in consultation with the affected communities and local leaders (and as appropriate engaging with NGOs and other relevant stakeholders).

The World Bank (WB)'s OP, 4.12 paragraph (6c), states the following:

“Displaced persons should be offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;

and provided with development assistance, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, in addition to the compensation they receive.”

Additionally, the Mozambican Decree 31/2012 and WB OP 4.12 both require that displaced individuals be given assistance to improve their living standards, or to at least restore them to the highest of the standards prevailing pre-displacement or prior to the beginning of the Project implementation.

EDM must involve the affected individuals and communities in the elaboration of livelihood restoration strategies, in order for the PAPs to take ownership of the Project as their own. Given that the STE Project is linear and passes through both more densely populated areas as well more sparsely populated areas the PAPs will be resettled in the same communities where they currently reside, making it easier to restore their livelihood strategies and maintain community support networks to the extent possible.

10.2 Local Labor

During the field work, it was identified that the communities along the PPZ have workers that can be hired during the construction phase. Local experienced workers and entrepreneurs with the necessary experience and capacity should be given priority for Project work opportunities. Also, as suggested through consultations, the general contractor should liaise with village chiefs to maximize local hiring as well as the purchase of relevant local materials and services. These measures should be achieved through the Local Recruitment Plan and Local Procurement Plan, to be developed by the Contractor, as required in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

10.3 Income Restoration and Improvement

Different livelihood restoration packages will be required for each of the various categories of PAPs and will depend on the type and magnitude of loss suffered, the vulnerability level of each PAP, the indicated preferences associated to their family characteristics, and other relevant circumstances. These packages need to be considered in relation to the fact that some areas are rural whilst others are somewhat more urbanized and/or have higher population density. It is also fundamental that the

restoration packages take cognizance of the fact that communities within which the PAPs reside, are by and large poor and vulnerable, meaning the utmost care should be taken to not unduly alter local community dynamics and relationships. Therefore, auxiliary support programs intended on improving livelihoods will also consider the broader communities within which the PAPs live and/or will be resettled. These restoration packages and links will need to be elaborated as part of the preparation of the final RAP and duly implemented as part of the RAP.

10.4 Land Base

As stated above, an estimated 686 affected households will lose at least one asset, and will need to receive compensation for the loss of that asset.

To limit impoverishment risk, adequate compensation level and implementation conditions are essential. These conditions will apply during the final RAP phase:

- Sufficient time to find and evaluate possible replacement land options and organize the resettlement;
- Support for all legal aspects of the transactions;
- All “transaction costs” (Land Use Right) such as registration fees, transfer taxes, or customary tributes are to be compensated by EDM;
- PAPs whose crops and trees are to be impacted by the Project will be provided with seedlings and improved seeds for their replacement and assistance in re-establishing the crops or trees;
- Transitional hardships and cost (moving cost, income lost, business interruption losses, etc.) will be compensated.

For HH whose livelihood is based on subsistence agriculture, EDM, with the help of the local communities and District Authorities, will assist the PAPs in finding new agricultural lands (for PAPs losing 20% or more of their productive land or being left with plots too small to be viable). Assistance in the clearing and preparation of the land (upgrading) will be given as well. The replacement land parcel will be improved (fertilized, tilled, weeded, fenced, etc.) to reach the productive condition of the original land or better. Affected HH will be remunerated by the Project to do this work whenever possible, otherwise other local labor will be hired.

Additionally, technical assistance will be provided for at least a three-year period to help the impacted HH improve their situation.

A member of the resettlement implementation team must be an experienced social development specialist. The social development specialist will also ensure coordination with governmental agricultural departments for the coordination and efficiency of the work. This specialist will assess concerns, needs and the most relevant aspects of livelihood improvement with PAPs and local administration, as well as propose additional improvement and support activities.

This assistance will include the following, according to agreements with the eligible PAPs:

- Practical training courses on improved agricultural techniques;

- Improved crop varieties;
- Fertilization;
- Small scale irrigation;
- Animal traction and related equipment;
- Post-harvest grain conservation;
- Agroforestry, other relevant techniques.

Training and services to ensure that the PAPs understand the scope of work will be delivered by an experienced organization providing a permanent presence in the area.

Women will be targeted as a specific group of interest, with specific engagement methodologies. To this effect, women will be included in the resettlement implementation team. They will inform the affected women of the RAP's process, such as compensation payments, training opportunities, agricultural production programs and other allowances specific to women.

The social specialist will help identify alternative livelihood strategies where appropriate.

10.5 Trees

During Project implementation, many trees with economic values will have to be cut. The loss of trees by PAPs must be compensated according to the government rate or full replacement cost, whichever is higher. The PAP also should be given two tree saplings of the same species, to ensure that they restore/improve their production. The social development specialist will arrange for technical support to help the affected households to plant trees to restore their source of income and livelihoods. This process will be linked to the livelihoods restoration program.

10.6 Moving Allowance

The Project shall provide for transportation of PAP's materials and possessions (including any animals) to the new residential site within the local community. Moving allowances shall be included in the resettlement package and are estimated at 100 USD per household. This cost is based on the average transport cost for moving goods in a distance of less than 1 km. If no local sites are available, the transport allowance shall cover full costs of the move to the actual resettlement site.

10.7 Disturbance Allowance

The Project shall provide a disturbance allowance to cover time lost from other efforts in addressing moving and other activities associated with resettlement. PAPs will be given sufficient advance notice and requested to vacate the premises. They will get the opportunity to dismantle affected structures prior to Project implementation and they won't have to bear the cost of demolition. Construction materials that PAPs chose to re-use will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction. Remaining structures and unused material will be dismantled by the implementing agency. Provision will be made for the orderly and safe removal of materials. The disturbance

allowance for the PAPs is set at the minimum value of 100 USD , which is equivalent to one minimum salary of the electricity industry workers (Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security); However, additional specific needs and costs will be assessed during the RAP phase and provided as needed.

10.8 Vulnerable Groups

A special focus will be given to the livelihood improvement of vulnerable groups affected by the construction of the Project. Vulnerable groups include, women, elderly, children or disabled headed households, as well as the extremely poor and illiterate. Vulnerable households will be consulted and participate at the onset of the operation to evaluate their concerns and needs. Special help that will be provided includes, amongst others:

- Support to open bank account;
- Support with getting identity document (should any PAP not have);
- Help for administrative transactions (land titling);
- Support with developing group saving schemes and other developmental initiatives;
- Construction adaptation for reasonable accommodations for physical disabilities;
- Basic literacy and numeracy and relevant capacity building;
- Linkage to health programs and counseling for the chronically ill and their families.
- Relocation logistics and other support for the physically resettled households such as:
 - Transport assistance;
 - Psychological support (information, counselling, discussion);
 - Special transitional funds specific to vulnerable households.

Members of affected households will also benefit from the proposed training programs. HH members within vulnerable HH are to be given priority for the allocation of Project related employment and complementary assistance.

10.9 Employment and Other Benefits

Priority will be given to all local community members and specifically those of resettled HH whose livelihoods are severely affected during the labor recruitment process. This applies to all unskilled and to the extent possible semiskilled and other types of recruitment including the following employment and contract opportunities: clearing of the PPZ; portorage for movement of construction materials to transmission pylon development and other sites, construction of access roads and construction camps, reconstruction of community buildings and houses, provision of services and goods to the workers; administration of the compensation program, monitoring activities, etc. This will be achieved through the Local Recruitment Plan, to be developed by the Contractor, as required in the ESMP.

Furthermore, all affected HH and communities will be given all the wood that is cut on their parcel or community areas for their own use or sale. The materials salvaged from the affected structures will

also be left to the affected HH and communities. Transportation will be provided if needed and waste will be removed.

All goods and services (sand, cement, food, etc.) will be bought locally when possible. This applies to all contractors and specific provisions to that effect must be included in the construction Terms of Reference. This will be achieved through the Local Procurement Plan, to be developed by the Contractor, as required in the ESMP.

10.10 Community Compensation Fund (CCF)

The Project will have many impacts on land use and on many HH and the direct positive impacts on the communities are limited to jobs during construction. Therefore, EDM will dedicate 1% of the Project's total cost to general development objectives, with communities taking the lead in determining which project they wish to prioritize and implement, as well as how the project should be implemented. Such development initiatives may include, but are not limited to, social and/or community infrastructure, employment/income generation programs (particularly focused on youth and women), agricultural support programs, skills development program, gender equality programs, community or cooperative assets, nutritional programs and school enrolment assistance and dropout (particularly girls) prevention support programs. An engagement program will be put in place at the onset of the RAP implementation to inform and engage the leaders and communities in the process of deciding upon and prioritizing their objectives.

The Mozambican legislation does not specify a percentage that should be allocated for such a Community Compensation Fund (CCF). Therefore, following international best practice, the equivalent of 1% of the Project's total cost of construction (line and substations) will be added to the cost of the Project to finance the CCF. This CCF would amount to 6 Million USD, which is 1% of 600 million USD.

The CCF aims at providing impacted communities with livelihood and developmental benefits, beyond simply mitigating impacts. The principles and guidelines to be considered in deciding how CCF funds will be allocated will be presented in the Social Development Plans, to be developed as part of the RAP, as per the requirements of the Mozambican Decree 31/2012, of 8 August and will include all affected communities.

The CCF shall be elaborated further upon during the final RAP phase and will include a management structure, procedures and processes. This shall be an inclusive process and management must include, EDM, local government, communities, civil society and any other relevant stakeholders. A detailed development plan will be developed which will include, programmes, costing, areas, implementation timeframes and monitoring and evaluation procedures. Relevant KPI's should be developed for all programmes.

10.11 Income and Livelihoods Restoration Strategies: Summary of Key Issues

In an attempt to minimize loss and disturbance to communities and PAPs, resettlement and new land parcels for PAP's will be found within the same geographical area. Where that is not possible other options or areas will be identified in agreement with the PAPs. PAPs will be assisted in obtaining DUAT titles for the replacement land and such land shall be prepared and improved. In addition, they shall receive technical assistance for a period of three years. All PAPs shall receive compensation and assistance packages according to the entitlements described in this Preliminary RAP.

In order to improve conditions for the local population and PAPs, as recommended by national legislation as well as by OP4.12, the elaboration and implementation of livelihoods support programs will address the particular needs of women and other vulnerable groups. In addition, as per international best practice, a Community Compensation Fund (CCF), will be set up to help develop and improve the lives of the local communities affected by the STE Project. This fund shall constitute 1% of the Project construction cost, or the equivalent to USD 6M.

11 Institutional Framework

This chapter presents the entities that will need to participate during the elaboration and implementation of the final RAP, as well as their roles and responsibilities. In conformity with legal and regulatory requirements, and as per international best practices, all efforts will be made to ensure that all relevant parties and stakeholders are involved in all phases of RAP development and implementation.

The relatively complex issues to be addressed require a well-structured institutional mechanism to carry out the resettlement process. The following institutions will be involved in the elaboration and implementation of the final RAP:

- Electricidade de Moçambique (EDM – the Proponent);
- Independent Consultant;
- Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER);
- Provincial and District Authorities;
- Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committees of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane Provinces;
- Technical Working Group;
- Community Consultative Committee; and
- Relevant District Services.

The committees named above will be set up at the start of the final RAP phase, so as to be able to monitor and supervise the elaboration of the final RAP. Their composition will be that required by Ministerial Decree No. 155/2014, as described in section 3.2.2 of this report.

The process should be practical, although properly inclusive and participatory. The roles and responsibilities of the different parties will be clearly articulated and defined. The overall distribution of responsibilities shall be as presented in the following table.

Table 11.1 – Roles and responsibilities of the different entities involved in the implementation process of the resettlement action plan

Entity	Role	Responsibility
Electricidade de Moçambique	Proponent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate, manage and fund the elaboration and implementation of the RAP; - Procure all goods and services needed for implementation of the RAP; - Pay the stipulated cash compensations and the cost of providing all in-kind compensation and assistance; - Implement the proposed livelihood restoration plan; - Participate in all Public Participation Process activities; - Ensure respect for social and cultural dynamics of the affected communities; - Interact with government authorities, including as needed to ensure the delivery of land for the PAPs;

Entity	Role	Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate, whenever convened, in the meetings of the Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee and Technical Working Group; - Facilitate the monitoring and evaluation actions of the resettlement implementation process by the monitoring committees; - Ensure the transfer of assets to the PAPs and the social and public infrastructure to relevant government directorates, according to the proposed Transfer Program; - Implement and manage a suggestions and complaints resolution system; - Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the resettlement process; - Procurement of consultancy service(s) to develop, manage and implement the Community Compensation Fund programs. - Sign and comply with compensation and assistance agreements
Independent Consultant	RAP Elaboration and Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under EDM supervision, elaborate the final RAP according to the Mozambican legislation and OP 4.12; - Promote and conduct all resettlement public participation process activities, in conjunction with EDM; - Interact with the Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee; - Interact with the Technical Working Group; - Interact with the Community Consultative Committee; - Search for a host community to accommodate the PAPs if necessary; - Accompany in the signing of the compensation agreements; - Accompany in the payment of the compensation; - Accompany the implementation of the livelihoods restoration program; - Accompany the entire RAP process.
Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development	Verification of Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan and coordination of Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluate the Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan; - Setting up the Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee; and - Publishing an assessment of the Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan to the Minister to all governors and district administrator.
Monitoring and Supervision Technical Committee	Entity responsible for the follow up and monitoring of the different resettlement process phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set guidelines, parameters and methodologies for monitoring and evaluating the elaboration and implementation process of the resettlement plan.

Entity	Role	Responsibility
Provincial and District Authorities of all impacted districts	Entity responsible for monitoring the resettlement process and approving the RAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting up the Technical Working Group; - Approving the final Resettlement Plan and Resettlement Action and Implementation Plan. - Enforcing compliance with the RAP
Technical Working Group	Entity responsible for the follow up and monitoring of the different resettlement process phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor and supervise the RAP implementation process; - Raise awareness of affected population on their rights and obligations in the resettlement process; - Notify EDM to provide clarification in the course of implementation of the RAP; - Prepare monitoring and evaluation reports of the resettlement process; and - Report to the competent bodies (MITADER and provincial and district authorities) any unlawful acts during the resettlement implementation process.
Community Consultative Committee	Representatives of affected communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Receive complaints and suggestions and communicate to EDM; - Follow the complaints and suggestions process; and - Inform the community about all resettlement process activities.
Local Authorities and leaders of affected communities	Representatives of affected communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accompany all resettlement process activities in the communities; - Inform the community about the resettlement process; - Ensure that all PAP take part in the census survey; and - Perform traditional ceremonies
District Services	Affected Government Entity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborate in the implementation of the RAP on its operating area, ensuring that their contributions, and especially the transfer of services are provided in a timely manner; - Participate in the Technical Working Group; - Establish MoU and budget for construction of new infrastructures and - Manage new infrastructures.
Public Company	Affected Entity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborate in the implementation of the RAP, ensuring that their contributions, and especially the transfer of services are provided in a timely manner - Establish MoU and budget for construction of new infrastructure.

12 Community Complaints and Grievances Management Protocol

12.1 Background

Interactions with the communities will occur frequently during the different phases of the Project. A community grievance is an issue, concern, problem, or claim (perceived or actual) that an individual or group or representative wants the company or contractor to address and resolve (Ombudsman, 2008). Sometimes a simple complaint, if not addressed in a timely and proper manner, can escalate to a dispute.

Understanding and managing community and stakeholder issues and concerns is vital to the long term successful relationship between EDM and the communities. Unresolved community issues can affect the Project adversely. Therefore, is important that a simple and effective grievance management process is established and implemented.

This section provides guidelines for the development of a Project specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). EDM will further develop the GRM, based on these guidelines, as a stand-alone protocol integrated into its Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), and with appropriate links to the RAP and ESMP.

12.2 Objective

The GRM protocol will provide guidance to EDM for the management of suggestions and complaints of the community and stakeholders throughout the different phases of the Project, including the final RAP preparation and implementation phases as well as operational and monitoring phases. This protocol will allow EDM to:

- Understand the community's perception of Project risks and impacts so as to adjust its measures and actions to address the community concerns;
- Inform affected communities and stakeholders about the process which will be followed in response to grievances;
- Address and redress community complaints;
- Make available to the affected communities and stakeholders an effective complaints mechanism; and
- Map community suggestions as an opportunity for continuous improvement; creating or changing an existing system and learning process.

12.3 Target Group

The GRM protocol applies to any community or stakeholder (institutions, host community, groups and individuals) affected by activities of the STE Project including by companies retained by EDM to undertake any work in the STE Project. The GRM protocol is broader in scope than the PAPs and

the resettlement process. The GRM, as such, will be a tool aimed at addressing grievances of communities, groups and/or individuals along the STE for the entire duration of the Project.

12.4 Principles

The GRM protocol is governed by the following principles:

- **Safety:** Any interested or affected community member or stakeholder should feel safe and confident to raise a grievance or suggestion without fear of reprisal;
- **Accessibility:** The protocol should be readily available and easily accessed by any community member or stakeholder. EDM will take all practicable steps to remove potential constraints to access such as language, illiteracy and distance. EDM will use the local media and other means to disseminate the mechanism
- **Timely:** All grievances will be managed in a timely manner to avoid escalation to a dispute and cause major risks to the Project;
- **Respect:** The community grievance resolution process will be in compliance with internationally recognized human rights standards, such as the Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Civil and Political Rights, Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), and Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), all of which Mozambique has ratified;
- **Transparency and Accountability:** The community grievance and suggestion process and outcomes will be sufficiently transparent to meet public interest concerns without compromising the privacy or identity of individuals. The process should likewise be and be perceived to be fair, independent and legitimate;
- **Predictability:** The process will be consistently applied with clear timeframes for each stage and provide clarity on the types of process and outcomes that can, and cannot be offered.

12.5 Types of Complaints and Suggestions

There are three main types of complaints and suggestions, namely:

- **Individual:** refers to a grievance or suggestion raised by an individual community member;
- **Group:** refers to grievance or suggestion raised by a specific group of people such as gender group, disability, association, etc.; and
- **Community:** refers to grievance or suggestion involving a whole community. These complaints may be made in a community meeting or by the community leader on behalf of the community explaining in this case the reason why this is a community complaint.

12.6 Receipt and Registration

Consistent with the principle of accessibility, EDM will provide for complaints to be made through multiple communication channels, as follows:

- Face-to-face verbal complaint: refers to an informal or formal conversation with a representative of EDM, or the Consultants or other contractors responsible for the implementation of the resettlement or of the Project, or a member of the Community Consultative Committee (CCC);
- Written complaint: refers to a registration in a complaint book, formal letter or email;
- Voice call complaint: refers to a phone call conversation to a dedicated (free of charge) number including message left on a voice message box.

EDM will make available a Complaint and Suggestion Book at certain locations, in communities and any EDM premises. Any affected person can register a written complaint in this book. Assistance services to be available as stakeholders may need. As stated above, written complaints can also be submitted by formal letter, fax or e-mail.

In all cases of verbal complaint (face-to-face or voice call complaint), the receptor will fill the appropriate form at the Complaint and Suggestion Book to allow initial investigation. In these cases, the receptor should state/refer clearly the way he/she acknowledge the complaint or suggestion as well as preliminary information regarding the affected person (e.g.: name, community/institutions, issue, contacts).

Language is often a communication constraint (especially dealing with communities with low level of literacy). Thus, EDM will ensure that complaints and suggestions can also be made and responded to in the local languages. In this way, this protocol will adopt as the main communication languages: Portuguese and local languages.

12.7 Suggestions and Complaints Management Procedure

12.7.1 Suggestions Management Procedure

Suggestions are normally easier to deal with than complaints. The management of suggestions shall follow the actions described in the following table.

Table 12.1 – Suggestion management methods

Stage	Action	Responsible Person / Entity
Presentation	- Presentation of the suggestion using one of the communication channels (face-to-face interaction, complaints and suggestion book, email or voice call).	Affected person or stakeholder
Receipt and acknowledgement	- Receipt of the suggestion; - Suggestion record into complaints and suggestion book; - Delivery of an acknowledgement letter to the affected person, within 5 days	EDM
Answer	- After due consideration of the suggestion, prepare a letter indicating result/outcome and deliver it to the affected person.	EDM
Closing	- After delivery of the answer letter, the matter will be considered closed. The EDM Community Relations Department or environment department will be responsible for any further action, if required.	EDM

12.7.2 Complaints Management Procedure

The management of a complaint is more complex than dealing with a suggestion, and will follow the steps summarized in the following table.

Table 12.2 – Complaint management methods

Stage	Action	Responsible Person / Entity	Timing
Presentation	- Presentation of the complaint using one of the communication channels (face-to-face interaction, complaints book, email or voice call).	Affected person or stakeholder	Day 1
Receipt and acknowledgment	- Receipt of the complaint; - Complaint recorded into complaints and suggestion book; - Delivery of an acknowledgement letter to the affected person or stakeholder, identifying the contact person in the company who will be responsible for the matter.	EDM	Day 5
Confirmation	- Confirmation of the issues of the complaint at a meeting with the affected person; - Preliminary agreement (if applicable).	EDM Affected person or stakeholder	Day 7
Investigation and resolution	- Notification to the CCC; - Complaint investigation and confirmation of alleged facts; - Resolution proposal by EDM; - Record of the resolution proposal on complaints in suggestion book and grievance tracking system.	EDM Community Consultative Committee Affected person or stakeholder Others as needed	Day 7 - 14
Agreement	- Meeting with affected person to communicate the resolution proposal, get mutual agreement and sign-off.	EDM CCC Affected person or stakeholder	Day 15
Closing	- Delivery of a closing letter to the affected person or stakeholder; - Record of the closure on complaints in the suggestion book and tracking system	EDM	Day 16 - 17

It is recommended that EDM's Social Responsibility Department or Community Relations Department manage the GRM. EDM will manage a community grievance within a 17 days period of the receipt of a complaint. Where an investigation takes longer than 17 days, EDM will notify (in writing) the affected person in advance, indicating the reasons for the delay.

In the event of non-agreement with the decision about a complaint, the complainant may request that the complaint be escalated to EDM Directors, who will review the process and communicate their decision to the complainant within 7 days.

Where the complainant is not satisfied with the proposed resolution, he has the right to appeal to a third party, here proposed to be the Arbitration Committee. The Arbitration Committee will be composed of senior representatives:

- EDM;
- District Government authorities;
- CCC;
- Community leader;
- Any representative of the affected person and
- Experts as needed and agreed.

The Arbitration Committee will analyze the case and arrive at a decision. Decisions made by this forum should be considered final, in what regards the scope of this grievance management protocol. If the complainant does not agree with the decision of the Arbitration Committee, he/she can escalate the issue to the judicial system. Information about their right of escalation, and the appropriate judicial channel or to available WBG grievance redress mechanisms (GRS and IP) to direct their complaint, will be provided to the complainant. This level of escalation, however, is outside of the scope of this management protocol. The following figure illustrates the complaint management procedure.

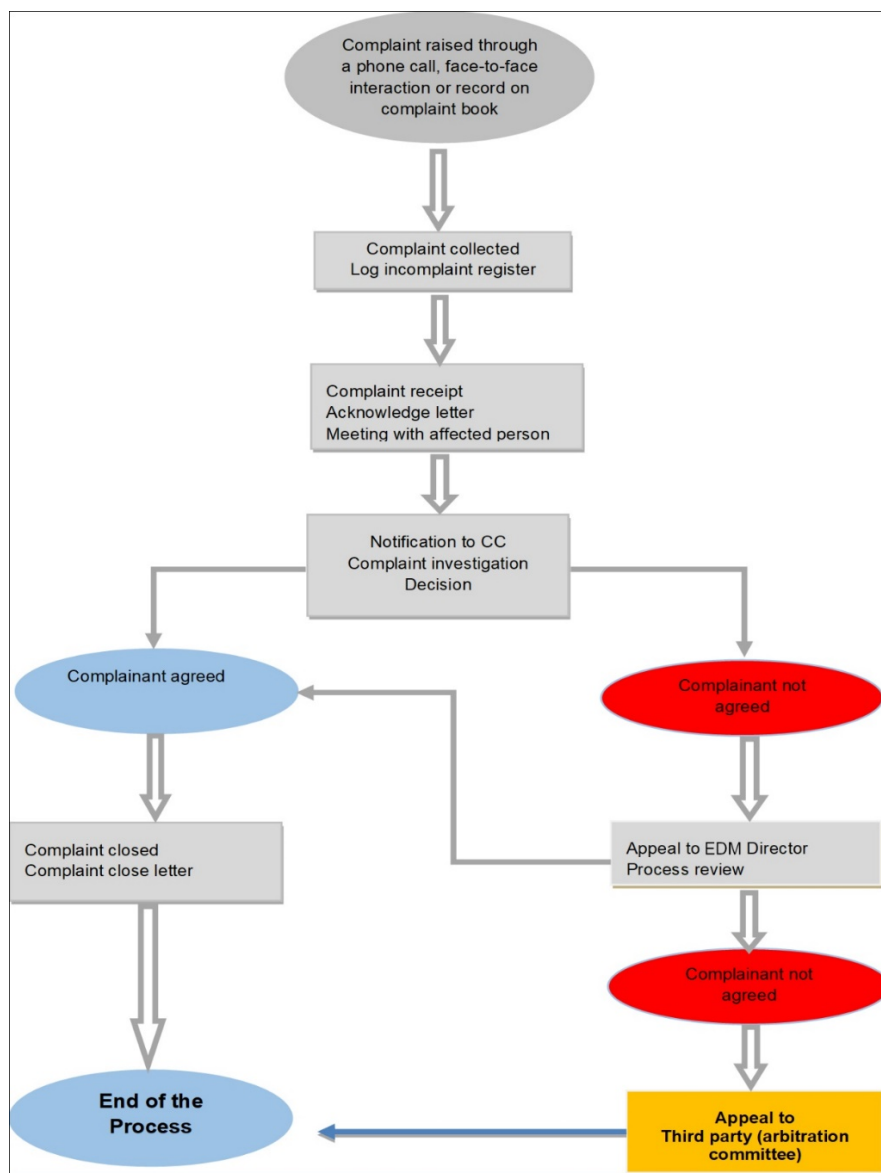


Figure 12.1 – Complaint Management Procedure

12.8 Involved Parties and Accountability

The community grievance and suggestion process will involve the following parties, with their accountabilities as follows:

- Electricidade de Moçambique: EDM will be represented by the Community Relations Department who has responsibility to manage the protocol (internal and externally) including

records, investigation, sign-off agreements and closing. Depending on the matter raised, another department head may be consulted to deal with the issue;

- Affected communities: affected communities will be represented by the CCC. The main responsibilities include complaint and suggestions reception, complaint investigation and provision of advice, when necessary.
- Local government: The local government will be represented by the Chief of Locality who will have the primary role to witness the process and provide advice, when necessary. He will also be responsible to inform the District Government about the process, main decisions and agreements.

12.9 Community Complaints and Grievance Management Protocol: Summary of Key Issues

EDM will implement a grievance management tool to ensure that relations between EDM and the communities along the STE Project site are managed efficiently in the long-term interest of both parties. The Mechanism will ensure that grievances and complaints by the community, individuals and/or groups are addressed in a timely, efficient and transparent way, respecting the principles of access to justice/information and human rights.

The protocol will involve members of EDM, local government and the CCC and will adhere to the procedure and management methods described.

Addressing grievances and problems effectively through such a mechanism will ensure that the processes are objective, transparent and accountable.

13 Monitoring and Evaluation

Restoration and normalization of PAP livelihoods will be a slow process and it may take between 2 to 5 years, or even more, to achieve what is regarded to be the ultimate level of stability. It is expected that there will be intensive and fast changes in the first 6 to 12 months after resettlement. It is during this phase that timely and appropriate interventions are needed to correct possible and potential mistakes. The subsequent period may need less active attention but it will be important to have systems and procedures in place to ensure that the objectives of the RAP are achieved.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is an essential part of the RAP implementation to verify its effectiveness through the real performance measurement when comparing with the baseline situation (before resettlement or before the Project starts whichever is better) and taking into account the expected performance. This chapter presents the following proposed M&E aspects:

- Performance indicators of resettlement process;
- Internal monitoring process; and
- External and independent monitoring and evaluation.

13.1 Performance Indicators

For the M&E of the resettlement implementation process the final RAP will include a series of performance indicators that give special attention to the standard of living and income level of PAPs. The following indicators will be fully assessed at the baseline and updated just before resettlement and monitored every 6 months during implementation and for three to five years following:

- Number of HH built with conventional material;
- Number of PAP with DUAT title, the number of HH with DUAT title will indicate the stability of the PAPs after resettlement;
- Number of PAP remaining in resettlement area/parcel;
- Time spent on daily activities (fetching water and firewood, travel to school and subsistence crop field);
- Time spent on occasional activities (going to the market, health centre and sacred sites);
- Number of HH with access to basic sanitation;
- Number of HH with access to social services;
- Infant and child mortality rate;
- Occupation / main income activity;
- Number of HH using agricultural inputs (such as improved seeds, fertilizers or pesticides). The use of inputs can increase agricultural production and reduce the time spent on ploughing and sowing;
- Number of durable assets owned by HH. A change in the number and type of assets owned by HH may indicate a change in the financial income and quality of life of HH after resettlement;
- Type of crops used in agricultural activities; and
- Change in financial income (level of income).

- Change in employment status.

These indicators shall be determined separately for the more vulnerable groups.

The monitoring of these Performance Indicators (PI) will be conducted through socio-economic surveys (censuses) or any other means of gathering primary level data. The data within this report will be reconfirmed/reassessed during the final RAP; and this reconfirmation will constitute a baseline for the performance indicators identified above.

The expected performance corresponds to the improvement of the standard of living and income level of the affected population, including as according to the stipulated in Decree No. 31/2012 (Article 10) and OP 4. 12.

The deviations and causes of the changes of these indicators should be carefully analyzed. Any change in these indicators may indicate a negative or positive influence on the living conditions of the PAPs.

The changes in the indicators (quantitative or qualitative) should be assessed to identify whether additional support is warranted and also if the changes were caused by external factors, in which case additional support may or may not be warranted..

13.2 Internal Monitoring Process

Monitoring will be used to confirm that the implementation is done according to plan, and if outcomes were achieved and to identify if there are problems and corrective measures should be implemented. The monitoring plan and schedule will be defined during the final RAP phase.

If necessary, the EDM team, to make planned adjustments, will propose an addendum to the RAP and the scope included in RAP activities. These additions will develop indicators for implementation of the RAP, which will be submitted to the Monitoring and Supervision Committee of the RAP as suggested in Decree No. 31/2012.

13.3 External Independent Evaluation

The evaluation of the RAP implementation will be carried out by an independent consultant appointed by EDM, annually after the completion of all activities defined in the RAP for a period of five years.

Intermediate evaluations will be performed (e.g., at intervals of six to twelve months).

The evaluation will assess:

- Extent, efficiency rate of financial resources, services provision and services and commitments established;
- Impacts of resettlement efforts, remunerations and development support regarding PAP socioeconomic situation, relating to initial conditions prior to resettlement – for example: assessment of whether standards of living were improved or restored;
- RAP effectiveness in the identification and assistance to vulnerable or “at risk” groups;

- Responsiveness to complaints and suggestions raised by stakeholders during the final RAP development and implementation;
- Transparency and accountability of EDM in relation to the dissemination of information about the RAP implementation to the public, confirmation of the livelihood restoration process and possible remedial action.
- Identification of gaps and any needed corrective measures

13.4 Monitoring & Evaluation: Summary of Key Issues

Monitoring and Evaluation is an essential part of the resettlement process and is intended to confirm effectiveness of the processes, provide lessons learnt and ensure adherence to regulations and policy. The M&E process will be constituted of two parts, both livelihoods focused, one internal and one external. The livelihoods focused process will be based on a set of performance indicators to be followed over a period of two to five years vis a vis a baseline established in the RAP and updated for each district at the outset of RAP implementation. The baseline for the PI's will be developed on the basis of the Survey (census) and confirmed or reassessed during the final RAP preparation. These PIs will be monitored by EDM's team (with PAP participation mechanisms) and additional interventions recommended should the need arise. The external evaluation component will be performed by an independent evaluator appointed by EDM and will provide an independent evaluation of the implementation of the RAP process and adherence to policy and regulations, as well as achievement of RAP objectives.

14 Compensation Packages and Estimated Resettlement Budget

The compensation packages were designed to ensure that the resettlement promotes socio-economic development and guarantees that the affected population acquire better living standards, social equity, social cohesion and direct benefits from the proposed Project, taking into account the sustainability of physical, environmental, social and economic aspects.

This chapter presents an estimated budget, which aims to give an indication of the costs of resettlement, in all its phases. The Community Compensation Fund (described in chapter 8) is an important component in promoting socio-economic development for the affected communities. As such, its cost has been included in the resettlement budget, in its own cost line item.

14.1 Compensation for the Loss of Housing and Auxiliary Structures

According to the census conducted in 2017 and 2018 for this Preliminary RAP, in the Project PPZ there were an estimated 415 HH that will have to be relocated (i.e., that have their main dwelling within the Project PPZ), of which 105 were absent during the census survey.

As previously discussed, the compensation for loss of houses will be divided into two different categories: houses larger than 70 m² and houses smaller than 70 m².

14.1.1 Compensation for Houses Smaller than 70m²

Of the 310 surveyed HH, 212 HH have a main house smaller than 70m². This accounts for a total of 68% of the surveyed HH. Despite best efforts during the census (which included several visits with local authorities and rescheduling of interviews for at least two times), 105 HH were absent during the fieldwork, therefore the consultants were not able to measure the size of the main structure. For the purpose of this exercise, it was assumed that 68% of the HH that were absent also have a main house smaller than 70 m². Extrapolating this pattern, it is considered that an estimated 283 HH have main houses smaller than 70 m².

The resettlement will also provide each affected family with a land use right title (DUAT) for the housing plot and property title for the infrastructures. This will be done for all affected households, not differentiating if the affected infra-structure is built with precarious or conventional materials. The estimated price to obtain the DUAT, considered in this budget, constitutes the average price for obtaining a DUAT according to the District Directory of Geography and Cadaster of Boane.

The following table presents the estimated budget for the compensation of the loss of housing smaller than 70m² and auxiliary infrastructure, as part of the compensation package. The price presented constitutes the estimated cost for construction of a house with the required specifications in Maputo province. It is important to note that in the final RAP phase, a detailed design and executive plan with

bill of quantities will have to be presented. EDM will be responsible for procuring contractor to detail and define costs during the next phase.

Table 14.1 – Estimated budget for compensation for the loss of housing smaller than 70 m²

Compensation Package			Total Cost (USD)
Housing description	Number	Unit Cost (USD)	
House	283	\$35,000.00	\$9,905,000.00
Outside kitchen	283	\$7,500.00	\$2,122,500.00
Outside toilet	283	\$2,500.00	\$707,500.00
Land use title (DUAT)	283	\$300.00	\$84,900.00
Sub Total			\$12,819,900.00

14.1.2 Compensation for Houses Larger than 70m²

During the field work, a total of 98 HH with a main house larger than 70 m² were identified. This accounts for a total of 32% of the surveyed HH. The total built area, considering all 98 houses, is 13 996 m², which gives an average of 142 m² per main house.

As mentioned above, 105 HH were absent during the fieldwork, therefore the consultants were not able to measure the size of the main structure. For the purpose of this exercise, it is assumed the 32% of the HH that were absent, also have a structure larger than 70 m² and has an average size of 142 m². Following this pattern, it is assumed that a total of 132 HH is larger than 70 m², corresponding to a total built area of 18 744 m².

The resettlement will also provide each affected family with a DUAT for the housing plot and property title for the infrastructures.

The following table presents the estimated budget for the compensation of the loss of housing larger than 70 m², including one auxiliary infrastructure. The price presented constitutes an estimated cost for construction of a luxury house per m² in Maputo Province. It is important to note that in the final RAP the actual real replacement costs (based on market prices) of these houses will need to be established by a quantity surveyor.

Table 14.2 – Estimated budget for compensation for the loss of housing larger than 70 m²

Item	Number	Average size of houses (m ²)	Estimated Construction Price per m ² or unit (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
Main House	132	142	\$400.00	\$7,497,600.00
Auxiliary Structure	132	15	\$400.00	\$792,000.00
Land Title	132	n/a	\$300.00	\$39,600.00
Sub-Total				\$8,329,200.00

14.2 Compensation for Houses under Construction

During the fieldwork, a total of 141 future houses that are currently under construction were identified. During the fieldwork, the consultants tried to contact the owners of these future houses, but it was not possible to locate the proprietors as the local leadership did not know where they reside and did not have their contact numbers. Most of the local leaders stated that the owners of the houses under construction only visit the area periodically, to check on the construction.

It was observed that most of the houses that are under construction can be considered to be luxury homes, with a size greater than 70 m². The houses were in different stages of construction: for some only the foundations works were done, while others were almost complete.

To estimate a compensation budget, the consultants attributed a price of 30,000.00 USD per house under construction. It is important to note that during the final RAP the actual replacement value (based on market price) of these houses will have to be calculated by a quantity surveyor.

The resettlement will also provide each affected family with a land title (DUAT) for the housing plot and property title for the infrastructures. The table below presents the estimated compensation price for the houses under construction.

Table 14.3 – Estimated budget for compensation for houses under construction

Item	Number	Cost in USD	Total Cost in USD
Houses	141	\$30,000.00	\$4,230,000.00
Land title	141	\$300.00	\$42,300.00
Sub Total			\$4,272,300.00

14.3 Compensation for the Loss of Crops

As mentioned above, people will be allowed to cultivate crops within the PPZ after the construction phase. Therefore, the loss of agricultural land can be considered as temporary or of limited in scope. As mentioned earlier, any activities within the PPZ requires special permission and therefore this permission will need to be sought and an MoU or some form of agreement between users and EDM will need to be developed, stipulating the rights and responsibilities of each party clearly.

During the field work, a total of 88 agricultural fields were identified. At the time of the survey, the fields were not being cultivated, as it was the fallow season. If the resettlement takes place during the agricultural season, each affected family will have to be compensated for the loss of crops, which are sowed at that time. This compensation will be made according to the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture of each respective province during the time of the construction or full replacement cost whichever is higher.

In order to reduce the impact of the resettlement, it is assumed that the construction phase will take place during the fallow season, therefore avoiding the need for crop compensation. Any permanent loss of land, as a result of access roads, towers or other permanent structures will be compensated for in accordance with the details above.

14.4 Compensation for the Loss of Trees with Economic Value

In the field survey carried out in 2017 and 2018, the consultants identified 2 214 fruit trees within the Project PPZ. These trees were located either within the house plot or the machamba of the affected HH.

The determination of compensation costs for the loss of fruit trees was based on the Compensation Table from the Agriculture Provincial Directorate of Inhambane, the other two provinces did not present a compensation table for fruit trees. For this reason, the Inhambane Province table was used for the three provinces. Conservatively, it was considered that all trees are at their best productive age. Values will be updated to full replacement cost after a study to confirm market price and any transaction costs. The following table presents the estimated budget to compensate the loss of fruit trees.

Table 14.4 – Estimated budget for the compensation of loss of fruit trees

Tree	Number	Unit Cost (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
Mango	665	83	\$ 55,195.00
Pawpaw	266	41	\$ 10,906.00
Avocado	157	100	\$ 15,700.00
Lemon	252	100	\$ 25,200.00
Orange	188	100	\$ 18,800.00
Banana	139	40	\$ 5,560.00
Cashew	410	106	\$ 43,460.00
Malambi	1	50	\$ 50.00
Maçanica	1	41	\$ 41.00
Tangerine	17	50	\$ 850.00
Coconut	60	100	\$ 6,000.00
Mafureira	58	50	\$ 2,900.00
Total			\$ 184,662.00

In addition to monetary compensation, presented in the table above, each affected family will receive two fruit tree seedlings for each lost tree, of the same species that were lost. It is estimated that each seedling will have an average cost of \$ 30.00, this is the average price according to the tree nursery in Maputo Province. The following table summarizes the estimated budget for the purchase of fruit tree seedlings to provide the affected families.

Table 14.5 – Estimated budget for acquisition of seedlings

Item	Quantity	Unit Price (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
Tree seedlings	4 428	30,00	\$132,840.00
Total			\$132,840.00

14.5 Compensation for loss of business

According to the survey 16 business will be affected by the line. All 16 businesses have been identified as micro/small businesses consisting of small stalls selling products. At this stage we were not able to identify the turnover and periodic profit for each of the businesses, as the questionnaires for such businesses would need to be more complex and include investment, turnover, profit as well as if there are times of the year, months and/or weeks when profit or turnover is higher. As such this will be detailed during the final RAP phase when a proper assessment (and not a simple survey) will be carried out of the business affected. These businesses will be compensated for any loss of income during the resettlement/transitional period and will be compensated for loss of infrastructure and land (which will be in-kind). Furthermore, they will be supported up until conditions of the businesses are considered either to be at the same level or improved, with respect to pre-resettlement.

The preliminary budget for this has been identified as approximately USD 50,000.00

14.6 Compensation for the Loss of Cemeteries and Places of Worship

According to the archaeological survey conducted in 2017 and 2018, Project activities will have a direct impact on a total of 18 cemeteries and five places of worship.

14.6.1 Places of Worship

During the archaeological survey, two places of worship were identified in the PPZ of the Project.

According to the defined compensation methodology, regardless of size, typology and the building material of current structure, a new place of worship will be built in the host resettlement area, with conventional materials. It was assumed that the cost to build the place of worship will be the same as for the 70m² houses.

The resettlement will also provide each place of worship with a DUAT for the plot and property title for the infrastructures. The table below presents the estimated compensation price for the loss of places of worship.

Table 14.6 – Estimated budget for the compensation for the loss of places of worship

Item	Unit Price (USD)	Quantity	Total Cost (USD)
Construction of places of worship	30,000.00	5	150,000.00
Land use title (DUAT)	300.00	5	1,500.00
Total			151,500.00

14.6.2 Cemeteries

According to the archaeological survey there are 18 cemeteries in the Project PPZ, of which 16 are family cemeteries and two are communal cemetery. It is recommended that, it at all possible, these

cemeteries are avoided during the construction phase, therefore avoiding the need to relocate the graves.

For the purpose of this exercise, it was assumed that avoidance is not possible and that the graves in the cemeteries will have to be relocated. The estimated price for the exhumation and transfer of the graves were sourced from an expert company that provides these services. The table below shows the estimated budget for the relocation of cemeteries.

Table 14.7 – Estimated budget for the relocation of cemeteries

Item	Unit Price (USD)	Quantity	Total Cost (USD)
Exhumation and transfer of remains	20.000,00	18	360.000,00
Total			360.000,00

14.7 Compensation for the Loss of Social Infrastructure

During the fieldwork, three boreholes were identified within the PPZ. It is recommended that these boreholes do not get relocated during the construction phase of the Project. If not possible, three new boreholes will have to be constructed close to where they currently are. The price presented below is the cost of construction of a borehole in the Southern region of Mozambique presented by a specialized company that provides these services. The table below shows an estimated price for the construction of three boreholes.

Table 14.8 – Estimated budget for the compensation for the loss of boreholes

Item	Unit Price (USD)	Quantity	Total Cost (USD)
Borehole	15.000,00	3	45.000,00
Total			45.000,00

14.8 Contingency Budget Covering Cost such as DUAT's and Identity Document

The survey noted that 79 formal DUAT's will be lost during the resettlement. As per the requirements and as specified above, land will be replaced in kind. Households with formal DUAT's will be assisted in the application process for new DUAT's. An addition to this, once the final RAP conducts a survey of all HH's, it may be necessary to assist certain families and HH's in acquiring Identity documents where necessary. The GoM taxes imposed on ID's currently stand at MZN 90 for those under 18 and MZN 180 for those above 18 years of age. A figure of USD 5 has been identified as sufficient per individual ID card, and it is estimated that some 500 individuals may need support in this regard. This, however will be confirmed during the final RAP.

Table 14.9 – Estimated budget for documentation costs for PAPs

Item	Unit Price (USD)	Quantity	Total Cost (USD)
Assisting HH's in acquiring ID's	5.00	500	2,500.00
Land use title (DUAT)	300.00	79	23,700.00
Total			26,200.00

14.9 Estimated Resettlement Budget

Based on the above, the table below summarizes the total estimated budget for the elaboration and implementation of the final RAP. It is important to note that this budget is a mere estimation of the cost of the future steps for the resettlement. A detailed budget must be prepared during the final RAP phase and presented in the final RAP report. This budget includes the estimated cost for the elaboration of the final RAP, considering the terms of reference presented in the following chapter.

Table 14.10 – Budget Estimate for the Implementation of the RAP

Item	TOTAL (USD)
COMPENSATION COSTS	
Housing infrastructures smaller than 70 m ²	\$12,819,900.00
Housing infra-structures larger than 70 m ²	\$ 8,329,200.00
Compensation for houses under construction	\$ 4,272,300.00
Compensation for loss of fruit trees and tree seedlings	\$ 317,502.00
Compensation for loss of places of worship	\$ 151,500.00
Compensation for exhumation and transfer of graves	\$ 360,000.00
Compensation for loss of Social Infra-structure (boreholes)	\$ 45,000.00
Compensation for business losses	\$ 50,000.00
Contingency budget for acquiring DUAT's and other necessary requirements such as ID's	\$ 26,200.00
SUB-TOTAL COMPENSATION COSTS	\$26,371,602.00
OTHER COSTS	
Consultant to Elaborate the RAP document	\$ 250,000.00
Community Compensation Fund	\$ 6,000,000.00
Compensation for Disturbance	\$ 100,000.00
Procurement of land	\$ 50,000.00
Support to Vulnerable PAP	\$ 50,000.00
Monitoring and Audit of RAP Implementation	\$ 100,000.00
Consultant to Implement RAP	\$ 250,000.00
SUB-TOTAL OTHER COSTS	\$ 6,550,000.00
TOTAL	\$32,921,602.00
Contingencies (10% of Total)	\$ 3,292,160.00
Total (excluding VAT)	\$36,213,762.00

The total estimated cost for the elaboration and implementation of the final RAP is of 36,213,762.00 US Dollars, which is equivalent to roughly 6% of the total cost of the Project. It is important to note that this budget was elaborated under some assumptions, which will be clarified during the final RAP phase.

The final RAP will also need to include contingencies for ancillary facilities if they require resettlement or economic displacement/resource use restrictions.

14.10 Compensation Packages and Estimated Resettlement Budget: Summary of Key Issues

The estimated budget was assessed on the basis of the survey (census), the requirements set by the national regulatory framework, which set minimum conditions, and the guidelines set in the OP 4.12. Costs were established in relation to HH whom may need to be physically resettled, and the loss of ancillary and auxiliary structures. In addition, the costs for assets, individual, group and communal, including public infrastructure have been included within the estimate budget. The total estimated budget is USD 36,213,762.00. As noted, these estimated figures were made under a number of assumptions and are likely subject to fluctuations and change. These will be clarified during the final RAP phase. It should be noted that this cost includes the Community Compensation Fund, which is not a mandatory requirement under national law or WB OP 4.12 but is an important component of the package that will ensure achievement of the livelihood restoration and improvement objectives of both.

15 Terms of Reference for the Final RAP

These terms of reference have been prepared as a general guideline, for the preparation of the final RAP, associated to the STE Project (Phase 1: Vilanculos – Maputo), in compliance with the following:

- Mozambican legislation;
- World Bank OP 4.12.

15.1 General Considerations

The final RAP will take account of the findings of socio-economic and other baseline studies and surveys. The socioeconomic baseline data will inform resettlement requirements in terms of land requirements and access to community facilities, and will be updated and detailed as needed at the time of the preparation of the final RAP.

Authorities often prioritize the physical aspects of resettlement, but the overriding criteria in terms of identification of suitable resettlement sites should be the re-establishment, and ideally improvement, of livelihoods.

The final RAP will include identification of resettlement site according to an exhaustive land search, with resettlement site criteria agreed upon, in advance, with key stakeholders and communities. Sites will need to provide access to adequate land and community facilities, be as close to the home area as possible, and be capable of accommodating households in a similar social and spatial organization as before.

Mozambican resettlement regulations assign a very important role to the provincial and district level authorities via their leading role in resettlement committees, and these therefore need to be consulted early in the development of the final RAP. Furthermore, resettlement is part of district land use planning and it is the district authorities that effectively lead the process of identifying replacement land (and making it available). In order to provide land with secure tenure, there is also a public participation process for the allocation of the DUAT to be followed, and this will be incorporated in the final RAP. Commitments for provision of the necessary land shall be included in the final RAP.

The final RAP will incorporate the elements described in the following sections.

15.2 RAP Structure and Contents

15.2.1 Introduction

The final RAP introduction will provide a detailed description of the Project, and outline physical and economic resettlement effects, and the purpose of the RAP. The detailed Project description should include/allow an assessment of related resettlement effects.

All infrastructures, related transport networks, environmental and safety buffers (for construction and operation phases), as well as the identified resettlement site/s, should be mapped, with areas for each land use detailed in tabular form.

15.2.2 Institutional and Legal Framework

The final RAP should outline applicable Mozambican Legislation and international best practice and standards in respect to analysis of institutional and legal frameworks.

Where national legislation falls short of meeting the conditions prescribed by WB Operational Policies, EDM will ensure the Project meets the Operational Policies. EDM will identify gaps between Mozambican Legislation and WB policy and propose a strategy to address those gaps, in accordance at least with the commitments set forth in the present Preliminary RAP and without infringing on issues of national sovereignty.

15.2.3 Organizational Framework

The final RAP will outline the organizational framework for implementation of the RAP and contain any necessary commitments by third parties.

WB operational policy notes that the RAP must identify and provide details on the roles and responsibilities of all organizations - public or private, governmental or nongovernmental - that will be responsible for resettlement activities. WB expects the sponsor to assess the capacity of these organizations to carry out their responsibilities. Accordingly, the organizational structure should take account of the capacity of government partners, and suggest capacity building and other assistance measures, where appropriate.

Commitments are to be specific and backed up by MOUs with clear assignment of resources and personnel.

15.2.4 Stakeholder Engagement

The final RAP should outline the key goals, objectives and strategies for stakeholder engagement for both the RAP development and implementation processes.

A detailed stakeholder engagement plan will be designed to support the RAP development process, emphasizing on direct engagement strategies with affected communities and representatives of local governments. These strategies, the activities performed and the inputs, concerns and recommendations received from stakeholders will be thoroughly reported in the RAP document.

The final RAP document should integrate a stakeholder engagement plan for the RAP implementation phase. This must include a proposal for establishment of a dedicated community resettlement committee(s) and how the views of all stakeholders affected by resettlement will be gathered, and importantly, how communities will negotiate on resettlement issues. If necessary, capacity building and support for communities to effectively engage should be considered. Affected communities and local governments should be involved in ongoing participatory monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities.

A minimum of two (2) consultation rounds, with affected communities, publicized through adequate local media, need to take place during the preparation and implementation of the final RAP. Note

that Mozambican regulations require that four consultation rounds are required for RAP. However, two of those were already undertaken during the development of this Preliminary RAP.

15.2.5 Methodology

The final RAP should show the methodology used to collect and analyze all data. It should show that it follows the Mozambican regulation and as well the WB policies.

15.2.6 Mapping

The area from which people will be moved as well as the area to which people will be resettled will be mapped in detail, with individual affected households demarcated (identified with registration numbers derived from structure and socio-economic surveys).

All areas affected by the PPZ and any ancillary facilities will be mapped and their pre-Project tenure status identified. Any changes will be addressed in the final RAP including the change to PPZ status of areas allowed to remain under agricultural use.

15.2.7 Demographic Data

The final RAP should show that a 100% census of people, affected by the Project, gathered through the demographic and structure surveys, is a key initial stage in the preparation of the RAP. The Project demographic data can serve four (4) important and interrelated functions:

- Enumerating and collecting basic information on the affected population;
- Registering the affected population by residence or locality;
- Establishing a list of legitimate beneficiaries before the Project's onset, that counters spurious claims from those moving into the Project area solely in anticipation of benefits; and
- Laying a framework for subsequent socio-economic research needs.

This Preliminary RAP included a census that identified all infrastructures that will be impacted by the Project. According to international best practices, this census is valid for a period of one year. If the elaboration of the final RAP report takes longer than a year, it means that a re-survey of the affected infrastructure will have to be done. If the final RAP is developed in under one year, a simple field verification of the results of the infrastructure census undertaken for this Preliminary RAP will be required, complemented by a complete detailed survey of the affected HH.

15.2.8 Socio-economic Studies

In addition to basic demographic data (age, sex, family size), social and economic information (ethnicity, health, education, occupation and livelihoods, land tenure, income sources) should also be gathered from among the affected people. This information can provide a general understanding

of the communities affected by the Project, and the scope of compensation and resettlement assistance necessary to mitigate adverse effects and restore livelihoods.

Particular attention must be given to vulnerable groups living in the Project area. These groups may include households headed by women or children, people with disabilities, and the extremely poor.

15.2.9 Identification of Host Area

The RAP will require an initial exhaustive land search for appropriate resettlement sites. This process involves significant participation from district-level authorities and community leaderships (responsible for making replacement land available). The resettlement host area(s) will have to be selected in the participatory manner and will have to be approved by the PAPs. The availability of replacement land will be the crucial consideration, and assessment of the suitability of potential sites for agriculture may be required through specialist studies. The final RAP will include a map of the resettlement areas, the agreements of the District authorities or other parties to provide it and the respective ESIs if required.

15.2.10 Inventory of Affected Assets

A detailed survey of all losses that will result for each household, enterprise, or community affected by the Project. The survey should account for land acquisition and loss of physical assets as well as loss of income. Assets held collectively, such as water sources, forest resources, and community structures should be recorded separately. It is essential for resettlement planners to consult with affected people during this step to develop a reasonable consensus on the methods and formulas for assigning value to lost assets and income forgone during resettlement. Methodologies should be sufficient for calculation of compensation according to national requirements and international standards to provide compensation in like kind or at full replacement value.

15.2.11 Cut-off Date

Following the conclusion of the socioeconomic studies and detailed inventory of affected assets, a cut-off date will be defined, in articulation with the Resettlement Committees, and clearly communicated to all PAPs.

15.2.12 Baseline Data for Monitoring and Evaluation

Information gathered should be used to establish indicators not only for resettlement implementation, but also for monitoring and evaluation of livelihood and income restoration and sustainable development initiatives associated with the RAP. The evaluation will include comparisons to a Project specific baseline as well as select national level indicators to allow for comparison with non-Project areas.

15.2.13 Identification of Project Impacts

The final RAP should outline key Project impacts. A key initial task in planning resettlement is to “identify a Project’s adverse impacts and the populations that will be affected”. Projected effects include:

- Loss of dwellings;
- Loss of farm buildings, and other structures (wells, boreholes, animal pens);
- Loss of institutional buildings/public facilities;
- Loss of access to agricultural land;
- Loss of trees and standing crops;
- In each case above including loss of rights/use of the land involved
- Impediment or loss of access to community resources including fishing areas, forests and woodlands;
- Loss of business or other income during transition;
- Reduction of income resulting from these losses.
- Loss of employment and/or access to it
- Loss of access to public services
- Loss of connectivity
- Loss of social networks, intangibles
- Impacts on cultural heritage or places of community significance (spiritual, historic, recreational, etc.)

Efforts to minimize projected impacts, including alternatives considered, and micro-routing and design where appropriate, also need to be detailed.

15.2.14 Compensation and Assistance Frameworks

How compensation frameworks will be determined, needs to be considered, including reference to both legislation and impacts, and valuation of assets, in accordance with OP 4.12. The final RAP Compensation Framework should specify all forms of asset ownership or use rights, as well as actual use and access, among the populations affected by the Project, and the Project’s strategy for compensating PAPs for the partial or complete loss of those assets and/or assisting them in restoring living and improving their living conditions and livelihoods. Choices/options will be offered/included when possible.

15.2.15 Development of Resettlement Packages

The final RAP will describe the process whereby EDM will undertake the following actions on behalf of the PAPs:

- Inform affected people of their options and rights concerning resettlement;

- Provide technically and economically feasible options for resettlement including compensation, assistance and livelihood restoration based on consultation with affected people;
- Provide assistance with relocation expenses, transitional financial support; and provide affected people with development assistance to restore or improve their livelihoods; and
- Monitor implementation of the RAP until PAPs are stabilized in the resettlement areas in accordance with RAP standards and objectives.

15.2.16 Architectural Design and Executive Plans

As part of the resettlement package, houses and other infrastructures will have to be built. According to the Mozambican resettlement legislations, the final RAP must contain detailed architectural designs and executive plans for all the infrastructures that will be built, in order to present it to local authorities and obtain their approval. The architectural designs must be elaborated in a participatory manner, where the PAPs' ideas and wishes are incorporated in the designs. New resettlement sites need to have all required environmental permits and be coordinated with host communities. Host communities will be consulted and may share in some of the benefits of resettlement (such as public infrastructure, community development projects, etc.). Where necessary, an ESIA will be conducted for new resettlement sites.

15.2.17 Livelihoods Restoration

Simple restoration of livelihood may not be sufficient to protect affected populations from adverse project impacts, especially induced effects, such as competition for resources and employment, inflation, and the breakdown of social support networks. For this reason, Mozambican Legislation and WB policies seek to promote the improvement of the living standards of people affected by the project.

The final RAP will incorporate a fully budgeted livelihood restoration and improvement program which should incorporate measures for the restoration of livelihoods for all affected PAPs including those suffering significant indirect impacts and host populations. Depending on the availability of alternative farmland, a mix of farming and alternative livelihood activities may be required.

Programs will include clear eligibility criteria, inputs required, and projected outcomes and measures for participatory implementation and monitoring. Development of programs should include the identification of delivery partners where possible and clear exit strategies for the Project based on monitoring and achieving satisfactory socio-economic indicators according to the baseline, targets and benchmarks established in the RAP.

15.2.18 Temporary Hardship and Vulnerability

Vulnerability criteria will be defined upon analysis of the social baseline data and a vulnerability assessment undertaken to determine the vulnerability weighting and ranking. The final RAP should

devise and document, based on these criteria and assessments, the rehabilitation measures that will be put in place for vulnerable groups during and after the physical relocation and rehabilitation of affected communities.

15.2.19 Protection of Cultural Heritage

According to the WB policy, the RAP should document all necessary efforts to protect, move and restore the cultural property of all affected people. The survey undertaken as part of this Preliminary RAP did not identify any significant archaeological or cultural heritage sites which will be affected by the Project. The key impact of the Project is likely to be related to cemeteries, graves and worship places found within the Project PPZ. The final RAP will outline the relocation approach to graves and cemeteries and other archaeological remains. The ESMP will address other aspects of dealing with any archaeological remains, including 'a chance finds procedure.

15.2.20 Grievance Procedures

According to Mozambican Legislation and WB policies, a grievance management procedure must be in place to address grievances among the population affected by involuntary resettlement. Timely redress of such grievances is vital to the satisfactory implementation of resettlement and to on schedule completion and sustainability of the Project.

The final RAP will describe the grievance mechanism for the resettlement process in line with what is provided in the Preliminary RAP. The resettlement grievance procedure will ideally be aligned with the Project grievance mechanism, but may have particular mechanisms for resettlement related grievances, such as compensation calculations and involved actors (Resettlement Committees, etc.).

The GRM will be finalized and put into place during the development of the final RAP, and before the start of any implementation activity.

15.2.21 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation activities of the RAP implementation and effectiveness will be integrated into the overall Project management process, and accordingly, the final RAP must provide a coherent monitoring plan that identifies the organizational responsibilities, methodology, and the schedule for monitoring and reporting, including participatory monitoring and a completion audit.

15.2.22 Resettlement Budget and Implementation Schedule

The final RAP will present a detailed budget for the implementation of the RAP activities. The final RAP will also present a detailed implementation schedule, appropriately sequenced in accordance with the overall Project requirements and schedule.

16 References

CERNEA M.M. 1988, Involuntary Resettlement in Development Projects, Policy guidelines in World Bank-Financed Project, WBTP.

Decree 31/2012 of 8th August. 2012 The Regulation on Resettlement Process Resulting from Economic Activities.

Ministerial Diploma 155/2014 of 19th September 2014, Technical Directive on Functioning of the Technical Committee for Monitoring and Supervision of Resettlement.

Ministerial Diploma 156/2014 of 19th September 2014, Technical Directive on the Planning and Implementation Process of Resettlement Plans.

The Office of the Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman. 2008. A Guide to Designing and Implementing Grievance Mechanisms for Development Projects, Pennsylvania.

World Bank (WB). 1990. Operational Directive: Involuntary Resettlement. 9 p.

Annex I – Survey Questionnaires

LOCAL COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE

INTERCONNECTION: INTERCONNECTION MAPUTO – VILANCULOS

Note for the researchers:

- _____ Fill out section A (socioeconomic data), section B (lifting of the easement range), section C (general comments) with community leaders and some of their councillors;

INFORMATION ABOUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Information about the Questionnaire	
Community / Neighbourhood Name _____	
Questionnaire Number (day / month / initials / interview of the day) : ____/____/____/____/____/____/____/____/____/____/____/____	
Name of the Interviewer:: _____	
District: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Administrative Post: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Locality/Village: _____ Area: Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/>	Is the village connected to the electricity grid? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Location of the interview GPS WP #:	

Information on the Community Leader and Interviewed	
Name of the Leader: _____	
Respondent's cell phone number #:	No Phone <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the interviewed the leader of the community? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
If not, what is the respondent name: _____	
And what is his position: _____	

SECTION A: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

I. POPULATION

Total population of the community: _____ inhabitants (source: Instituto Nacional de Estatística or Census)
Number of houses

II. ETHNIC GROUP / LANGUAGES

Ethnic Group	Describe
What is the main ethnic group of the population	
What is the main language spoken by the population	

III. WHAT ARE THE MAIN OCCUPATIONS PRACTICED BY THE POPULATION (mark the two main occupations)

Occupation	Mark
Farmer	
Shepherd	
Own account	
Private Sector	
Public Sector	
Other (specify): _____	

Note: If there is no member in a specific category, please enter 0.

IV. What are the main religions practiced by the population (Mark the two main religions)

Religion	Mark
Catholic	
Muslim	
Animist	
Other (specify): _____	



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V. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURES PRESENT IN THE COMMUNITY

Does the community have any of the following facilities/ social or economic facilities?

Infrastructure/ Facilities	Presence	Number	If not Indicate where members of the community use these services
1. School	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Primary: #_____ Secondary: #_____ Technique: #_____	Primary: _____ Secondary: _____ Technique: _____
2. Health Unit	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	CS/PS:#_____ Hospital:#_____	CS/PS: _____ Hospital: _____
3. Market/ Marketing Centre	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Market:#_____ Names: _____	Market Name_____ Local: _____
5. Administrative Buildings (Administration, Meeting room, etc.)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Number:#_____	Service Name_____ Local: _____
6. Church, mosque, etc.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Mosque: #_____ Church: #_____ Other: #_____	Mosque: #_____ Church: #_____ Other: #_____
7. Sacred and cultural site (local or historic building, community burial sites, etc.)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Number:#_____	Sacred Site_____ Local_____
8. Machinery/ Production Centre (sawmill, mill, workshop, pottery, honey, etc.)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Number:#_____	Production Centre_____ Local_____
9. Water Supply (holes, font)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Number:#_____	borehole_____ Local_____
11. Police Station	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Number:#_____	Local_____

1. Is there any associations in the community? Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes, you can list them:



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SECTION B:

Note to the facilitator:

This section should be completed by the interviewer in the field with the help of community authorities (village leaders and representatives). The presence of woman should be requested to provide relevant information about the presence of sacred sites, heritage sites,, ceremonial or specific sites within the RoW.

I. MAIN BUILDINGS

There are government buildings, schools, church/ mosque or heritage, **totally or partially located within the RoW**, which have to be relocated?

Yes ☐ No ☐ (If No, go to question II)

#	Function	Specify (Example: primary school, health unit, hospital, fence..., etc.)	Coverage	Walls	Floor	Dimension	GPS WP #
1	1. School <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Temple of Worship <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Health unit <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Hole <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Other <input type="checkbox"/> If other, specify: _____	_____ —	1. Grass <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Zinc Sheets <input type="checkbox"/> 3. concrete <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Tiles <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Concrete/ cement <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Blocks <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Other <input type="checkbox"/> If other, specify: _____	1. Sticks and stone <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Reed or stakes <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Adobe Blocks <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Burned blocks with plaster <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Not towed blocks <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Towed cement block <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Not towed cement blocks <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Mansory with plaster <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Other <input type="checkbox"/> If other, specify: _____	1. Clay <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Mud <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cement <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Mosaic <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Other <input type="checkbox"/> If other, specify: _____	Width____ m Length____ m	_____S _____E



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#	Function	Specify (Example: primary school, health unit, hospital, fence..., etc.)	Coverage	Walls	Floor	Dimension	GPS WP #
2	6. School <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Temple of Worship <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Health unit <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Hole <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Other <input type="checkbox"/> <i>If other, specify:</i> _____	_____	8. Grass <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Zinc Sheets <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> 11. Tiles <input type="checkbox"/> 12. Concrete/ cement <input type="checkbox"/> 13. Blocks <input type="checkbox"/> 14. Other <input type="checkbox"/> <i>If other, specify:</i> _____	10. Sticks and stone <input type="checkbox"/> 11. Reed or stakes <input type="checkbox"/> 12. Adobe Blocks <input type="checkbox"/> 13. Burned blocks with plaster <input type="checkbox"/> 14. Not towed blocks <input type="checkbox"/> 15. Towed cement block <input type="checkbox"/> 16. Not towed cement blocks <input type="checkbox"/> 17. Mansory with plaster <input type="checkbox"/> 18. Other <input type="checkbox"/> <i>If other, specify:</i> _____	6. Clay <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Mud <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Cement <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Mosaic <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Other <input type="checkbox"/> <i>If other, specify:</i> _____	Width____ m Length____ m	_____S _____E
3	11. School <input type="checkbox"/> 12. Temple of Worship <input type="checkbox"/> 13. Health unit <input type="checkbox"/> 14. Hole <input type="checkbox"/> 15. Other <input type="checkbox"/> <i>If other, specify:</i> _____	_____	15. Grass <input type="checkbox"/> 16. Zinc Sheets <input type="checkbox"/> 17. Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> 18. Tiles <input type="checkbox"/> 19. Concrete/ cement <input type="checkbox"/> 20. Blocks <input type="checkbox"/> 21. Other <input type="checkbox"/> <i>If other, specify:</i> _____	19. Sticks and stone <input type="checkbox"/> 20. Reed or stakes <input type="checkbox"/> 21. Adobe Blocks <input type="checkbox"/> 22. Burned blocks with plaster <input type="checkbox"/> 23. Not towed blocks <input type="checkbox"/> 24. Towed cement block <input type="checkbox"/> 25. Not towed cement blocks <input type="checkbox"/> 26. Mansory with plaster <input type="checkbox"/> 27. Other <input type="checkbox"/>	11. Clay <input type="checkbox"/> 12. Mud <input type="checkbox"/> 13. Cement <input type="checkbox"/> 14. Mosaic <input type="checkbox"/> 15. Other <input type="checkbox"/> <i>If other, specify:</i> _____	Width____ m Length____ m	_____S _____E



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#	Function	Specify (Example: primary school, health unit, hospital, fence..., etc.)	Coverage	Walls	Floor	Dimension	GPS WP #
				If other, specify: _____			
4	16. School <input type="checkbox"/> 17. Temple of Worship <input type="checkbox"/> 18. Health unit <input type="checkbox"/> 19. Hole <input type="checkbox"/> 20. Other <input type="checkbox"/> If other, specify: _____	_____ —	22. Grass <input type="checkbox"/> 23. Zinc Sheets <input type="checkbox"/> 24. Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> 25. Tiles <input type="checkbox"/> 26. Concrete/ cement <input type="checkbox"/> 27. Blocks <input type="checkbox"/> 28. Other <input type="checkbox"/> If other, specify: _____	28. Sticks and stone <input type="checkbox"/> 29. Reed or stakes <input type="checkbox"/> 30. Adobe Blocks <input type="checkbox"/> 31. Burned blocks with plaster <input type="checkbox"/> 32. Not towed blocks <input type="checkbox"/> 33. Towed cement block <input type="checkbox"/> 34. Not towed cement blocks <input type="checkbox"/> 35. Mansory with plaster <input type="checkbox"/> 36. Other <input type="checkbox"/> If other, specify: _____	16. Clay <input type="checkbox"/> 17. Mud <input type="checkbox"/> 18. Cement <input type="checkbox"/> 19. Mosaic <input type="checkbox"/> 20. Other <input type="checkbox"/> If other, specify: _____	Width____ m Length____ m	_____S _____E

II. COMMUNITARY RESOURCES, SACRED PLACES AND HERITAGE

Are there any community resources (natural areas(where families collect products), pastures, community forest, plantations, etc.), sacred, ceremonial or heritage sites, **totally or partially located within the RoW**, which must be reallocated or compensated?

Yes ☐ No ☐ (If not, go to question III)

#	Element: <i>Area of collection of natural products (forest, swamp, etc.), plantation, pasture, sacred site, cemetery, etc.</i>	Element name <i>(when applicable)</i>	GPS Coordinates
1	1. Forest plantation <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Grassland <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Sacred site <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Cemetery <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Other <input type="checkbox"/> <i>If other, specify:</i> _____	_____	_____ _____ S E
2	1. Forest plantation <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Grassland <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Sacred site <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Cemetery <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Other <input type="checkbox"/> 6. If other, specify: _____	_____	_____ _____ S E
3	1. Forest plantation <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Grassland <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Sacred site <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Cemetery <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Other <input type="checkbox"/> 6. If other, specify: _____	_____	_____ _____ S E
4	1. Forest plantation <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Grassland <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Sacred site <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Cemetery <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Other <input type="checkbox"/> 6. If other, specify: _____	_____	_____ _____ S E

SECTION C: GENERAL COMMENTS

After explaining the project and the visit of the RoW with the traditional authorities, what are their perception of the project? Did they mentioned any recommendations or concerns?

End of the community Interview!

The local authorities that answered the questions **MUST SIGN** the community attendance list.

QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE FAMILY AGGREGATE (HOUSEHOLD)

A-FAMILY AGGREGATE IDENTIFICATION

Name of the Head of the F.A. _____

Inquirer Name _____ (Questionnaire Nº) _____

House Identification:

Province Maputo/Gaza/Inhambane

District

Neighbourhood / Community

City block _____

House coordinates LAT.

LONG.

Date / /
d d m m y y

Presentation

Good morning (afternoon, evening), my name is _____ and I work for Consultec, Lda, which was hired by EDM to carry out a field survey with the objective of getting to know the economic activities of the population. The information collected in this questionnaire will be confidential. We would like to know if it would be possible to take some time from the head of the family to answer the questions.

Start Time :
h h m m

House Location

House Number _____

Observation:

C - RECREATION

C.1 - Onde passam os membros do agregado os tempos livres?

01 At Home _____

02 At Friends House _____
Se 01 passe para D1

03 In Sacred Places

04 In the Church

05 Playing Football

06 Cinema

06 In the neighbourhood bars / tents

07 Other place,

C.2 - Any member of the Familiar Aggregate Participates in one of this activities

01 - Yes

02 - No

☐

Meetings in the Community

☐

Microcredit Program/Xitique

☐

Education Comitee

☐

School Comitee

☐

Health Comitee

D - MANAGEMENT OF CONFLICTS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

D.1 - To whom do you usually go to solve conflicts that you have with other people in the community?

01 Neighbourhood Leader

☐

02 Community Police

03 Religious Leader

04 Family/Friends

05 Police (PRM Police Station)

06 Nobody

07 Other (specify)

D.2 - What are the most reliable forms of communication to receive and give information?

01 Radio

Receive Information

☐

02 Television

03 Journal

04 Religious Leader

05 Friends/Family

06 Other (specify)

Give Information

☐

E - HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

E.1 - What is the most spoken language at home?

01 Portuguese

☐

02 Other (specify)

E.2 - What religion is practiced by the majority of the family?

01 Catholic

☐

02 Zione / Siam

03 Evangelical

04 Animist

05 Muslim

06 Other (specify)

E.3 - How many wives does the head of the Household have?
(For those who have more than one wife)

☐

If fewer than 02 wives move to F1

E.4 - Do all wives live in the same yard?

(For those who have more than one wife)

If they do not live in the same yard, indicate the name of the village where the other spouse (s) live.

01 Yes	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Wife's Name	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
02 No			Place where she lives	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Wife's Name	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
			Place where she lives	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Wife's Name	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
			Place where she lives	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

F - GOODS, INCOME AND AGGREGATE STANDARD CONSUMPTION

F.1 - What belongings does the family own Amount

01 Yes	Radio	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
02 No	TV	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Telephone/Celular	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Glacier	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Cooker	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Bed	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Bicycle	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Motorcycle	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Cart	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Car	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Truck	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Computer	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Other	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

F.2 - Main Income Activities

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 01 Sale of products produced on the farm | 10 Employee on behalf of others |
| 02 Sale of livestock species (cow, goat, pig, chicken, duck) | 11 Public services |
| 03 Sale of fish | 12 Other (specify) |
| 04 Sale of firewood/charcoal/stakes/Grass | |
| 05 sale of Traditional drinks | |
| 06 Businessman (specify) | |
| 07 Informal trade | |
| 08 Formal Trade | |
| 09 House Rental | |

F.3 - What is the monthly average of the total income of the household?

01 Less than 1,000.00 Mt	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
02 Between 1,000.00 and 5,000.00 Mt	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

- 03 Between 5001,00 and 10,000.00 Mt
- 04 Between 10,001.00 and 20,000.00 Mt
- 05 More than 20,000.00 Mt (specify)

F.4 - Does any member of the household practice hunting?

01 Yes ☐ ☐

02 No ☐ ☐ 01 If yes indicate where hunts

F.5 - Does any member of the household practice fishing?

01 Yes ☐ ☐

02 No ☐ ☐ 01 If yes, indicate where do they fish

G - HABITATION

G.1 - The house where you live is:

01 Own ☐ ☐ _____

02 Rented ☐ ☐ _____

03 Loaned ☐ ☐ _____

04 Other (specify) ☐ ☐ _____

G.2 - How many buildings there are in this plot? ☐ ☐

Discriminate

	Code	Amount	Conventional (01) Precarious (02)	Which infrastructure will be impacted	Infr aes truc ture
01 Main house	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
02 Secondary House	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
03 Outside cottage	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
04 Sleeping room	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
05 External Kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
06 External bathroom for bathing	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
07 external Latrine	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
08 Livestock fencing					
09 Barn					
10 Poultry					
11 Tent					

G.3 - How was the house where the family live acquired?

01 Bought (from whom) ☐ ☐ _____

02 Rented (to whom) ☐ ☐ _____

03 Inherited (from whom) ☐ ☐ _____

04 Donated (specify by whom) ☐ ☐ _____

05 Built on is own ☐ ☐ _____

06 Other (specify) ☐ ☐ _____

G.4 - In what year was the main house acquired/built

--	--	--	--	--

G.5 - Does the family have title of land use of the property (DUAT)?

--	--	--

01 Yes

02 No

03 I do not know

If the property is rented indicate the name of the owner.

Contact:

G.6 - What was the year that the house was built?

G.7 - In what year did you started to live in this house?

--

G.8 - What is the type of material on the wall of the main unit?

--	--

01 Reed or stringray

02 Stingray or clay

03 Burnt Brick with plaster

04 Brick without plaster

05 cement blocks with plaster

06 Cement blocks without plaster

07 Mansory house with plaster

08 Mansory House without plaster

09 Other (specify)

G.9 - What is the type of roofing material of the main unit?

--	--

01 Grass

02 Zinc Sheets

03 concrete Slab

04 Ceramic Tiles

05 Other (specify)

G.10 - What is the type of material on the floor of the main unit?

--	--

01 Clay

02 Adobe

03 Cement

04 Tiles

05 Other (specify)

G.14 - what kind of fence does the house have?

--	--

01 There is no fence

02 Fence with plants/ Shrubs

03 Wood fence / stakes

04 Mansory wall

05 Shark net

06 Other (specify)

H - PUBLIC SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE HOUSEHOLD

H.1 - What is the main source of water?

- 01 Pipped water in the yard
- 02 River/Lake
- 03 Public Fontenary
- 04 Borehole in the yard
- 03 Other

H.2 - What treatment do you give to drinking water?

- 01 Boil
- 02 Do nothing
- 03 Other (specify)

H.3 - What is the main source of energy to light the house

- 01 Electricity (EDM)
- 02 Paraffin/Kerosene
- 03 Candle
- 04 Generator
- 05 Firewood
- 06 Flashlight
- 07 Other (specify)

--	--	--

H.4 - How much do you spend per month on fuel/ energy to light the house?

- 01 Nothing
- 02 Less than 50,00 Mt
- 03 50,00 to 100,00 Mt
- 04 100,00 to 200,00 Mt
- 05 200,00 to 300,00 Mt
- 06 More than 300,00 Mt

--	--	--

H.5 - What is the main source of energy for cooking

- 01 Electricity (EDM)
- 02 Charcoal
- 03 Gas
- 04 Firewood
- 05 Other (specify)

--	--	--

H.4 - How much do the family spend per month on fuel/ energy for cooking?

- 01 Nothing
- 02 Less than 50.00 Mt
- 03 50.000 to 100.00 Mt
- 04 100.00 to 200.00 Mt
- 05 200.00 to 300.00 Mt
- 06 More than 300.00 Mt

--	--	--

H.5 - What do the family do with the trash?

- 01 Bury in the yard
- 02 Burn in the yard
- 03 Throw in the trash bin
- 04 Garbage collection
- 05 Other (specify)

H.6 - How are the toilet facilities?

- 01 Individual Latrine
02 Improved Latrine
03 Collective Latrine
04 There is no toilet
05 Other (specify)

--	--	--

I - SOCIAL SERVICES - Health

I.1 - Where do the family members get treated in case of illness?

If (02) indicate where the health center you use is located.

- 01 Traditional Medicine
02 Modern Medicine
03 Other

--	--	--

I.2 - Do any member of the household have any chronic illness?

If Yes (01) indicate the illness

- 01 Yes
02 No

--	--	--

I.3 What were the main diseases of the household in the past 12 months?

- 01- Malaria
02- Tuberculosis
03- Asthma
04- Cough
05- DTS Infections
06- HIV-AIDS
07- Diarrheas
08- Cholera
09- Other (describe)

--	--	--

L - Agriculture

L.1 - Does the Household practice agriculture?

- 01 Yes
02 No

--	--	--

If not, jump to L.3

L.2 - If yes, what culture produces and sells

Code

- 01 Produced for own consumption
02 Produced and sold
03 Did not produced

Maize: Corn cob___/ threshed___

Sorghum		
Millet		
Nhemba beans		
Sweet potato		
Peanut		
Pumpkin		
Cabbage (Cauli)		

Cucumber	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Tomato	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Papaya tree	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Mango tree	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Banana tree	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Sugar cane	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other (specify)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

L.3 - Does the family raise or livestock?

01 Yes

02 No *If not (02) jump to L.5*

L.3 - What livestock

	Code	Amount
	01 Raise for own consumption	
	02 Raised and sold	
	03 Do not raise	
Chicken	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Ducks	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Goats	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Pigs	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Sheep	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other (specify)		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

L.4 - Does the family have any fruit tree in the yard?

01- Yes *If 02 jump to M.1*

02- No

L.5 - Quantity record

	Amount
Mango tree	<input type="text"/> unit
Papaya tree	<input type="text"/> unit
Avocado tree	<input type="text"/> unit
Lemon tree	<input type="text"/> unit
Orange tree	<input type="text"/> unit
Banana tree	<input type="text"/> unit
Sugar cane	<input type="text"/> unit

Malambi	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	unit
Indian Jujub	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	unit
Coconut tree	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	unit
Other (specify)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	unit
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	unit
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	unit
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	unit

N - ATTENDANCE EXPECTATIVE

N.1 - If the family has to leave this place for the implantation of a transmission line of EDM, Lda, what would be your expectation of compensation?

(Maximum 3)

01 Receive the value of the property in cash	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
02 Receive a house in a similar place as the one that lives	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
03 Receive a house with improved conditions	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<hr/> <hr/>
04 Did not inform			
05 Does not know			
06 Other (specify)			

OBSERVATIONS

End Time	^h <input type="text"/>	^h <input type="text"/>	:	^m <input type="text"/>	^m <input type="text"/>
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B-COMPOSITION OF THE FAMILY AGGREGATE

Nr	Name	Gender	Age	Marital status	Profession/ Occupation	Degree of relationship with the head of the family aggregate	Last Education Level Completed
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							

Note: member number 1 is the head of the family aggregate

Filling instructions:

Gender: 01 Male 02 Women

Age: In years (from the date of birth indication)

Marital status: 01 Married 02 Single 03 Widowed 04 Divorced 05 Separated 06 Conjugue 07 Other

Profession / Occupation: 01 Farmer/Forestry/Fishing 02 Industry 03 Construction 04 Transport 05 Trade
06 Services 07 Public Sector 08 Own Account 09 Unemployed 10 Other (specify)

Degree of relationship with the head of the family aggregate: 01 husband/wife 02 Father 03 Mother 04 Son/Daughter

05 Grandchild 06 Grandmother/father 07 Other (specify)

Last Education Level Completed: Number (the highest grade completed (01 Primary 02 Secondary 03 Technique 04 University 05 None 06 Minor 07 Other)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE BUSINESSMAN
A-BUSINESSMAN IDENTIFICATION

Businessman Name

Interviewers Name

 (Questionnaire N°)

Company Identification:

Company Name

Province

Maputo/Gaza/Inhambane

District

Neighbourhood / Community

City block

Business coordinates

LAT.

LONG.

Businessman Address

Province

District

Locality

Neighbourhood / community

Date

		/			/		
d	d		m	m		y	y

Presentation

Good morning (afternoon, evening), my name is _____ and I work for Consultec, Lda, which was hired by EDM to carry out a field survey with the objective of getting to know the economic activities of the population. The information collected in this questionnaire will be confidential. We would like to know if it would be possible to take some time from the head of the family to answer the questions.

Start Time

		:		
h	h		m	m

Observation:

B - Business Activity

B.1 - What is the activity that you practice in here?

- 01 Trade
- 02 Service Company (specify)
- 03 Mechanical Office
- 04 Locksmiths/Carpentry
- 05 Grinding
- 06 Other (specify)

If 02 or 06 specify

B.2 - How did you acquire this infrastructure?

- 01 Bought
- 02 Inherited
- 03 Rental
- 04 Loaned
- 05 Built
- 06 Other (specify)

If 03 or 04 Indicate the name of the owner

Contact

B.3 - The owner has a Title to Use the Land (DUAT)?

- 01 Yes
- 02 No

B.4 - When (year) did you start using this infrastructure?

B.5 - What is the monthly turnover of your company?

- 01 Less than 1,000.00 Mt
- 02 Between 1,000.00 and 5,000.00 Mt
- 03 Between 5001,00 and 10,000.00 Mt
- 04 Between 10,001.00 and 20,000.00 Mt
- 05 More than 20,000.00 Mt (specify)

B.6- What is the type of material used on the walls of the main unit?

- 01 Reed or Stingray
- 02 Stingray and clay
- 03 Burnt Brick with plaster
- 04 Brick without plaster
- 05 Cement Blocks with plaster
- 06 Cement blocks without plaster

- 07 Mansonry house with plaster
- 08 Mansonry house without plaster
- 09 Other (specify)

B.7 - What is the type of roofing materials of the main unit?

- 01 Grass
- 02 Zinc sheets
- 03 Slab
- 04 Tiles
- 05 Other (specify)

B.8 - What is the type of material on the floor of the main unit?

- 01 Clay
- 02 Adobe
- 03 Cement
- 04 Tiles
- 05 Other (specify)

B.9 - Is the infrastructure connected to the electricity grid?

- 01 Yes
- 02 No

B.10 - Is the infrastructure connected to the water supply network?

- 01 Yes
- 02 No

B.11 - What is the size of the infrastructure

x

Meters

OBSERVATIONS

End Time

h

:

m

QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE FARMERS

A-FARMERS IDENTIFICATION

Farmer Name.

Interviewers Name

(Questionnaire N°)

Farm identification:

Province

Maputo/Gaza/Inhambane

District

Neighbourhood / Community

City block

Farmland coordinates

LAT.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
LONG.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Farmer's Address

Province

District

Locality

Neighbourhood / community

Date

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	/	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	/	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
d	d		m	m		y	y

Presentation

Good morning (afternoon, evening), my name is _____ and I work for Consultec, Lda, which was hired by EDM to carry out a field survey with the objective of getting to know the economic activities of the population. The information collected in this questionnaire will be confidential. We would like to know if it would be possible to take some time from the head of the family to answer the questions.

Start Time

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
h	h		m	m

Observation:

B - Farm

B.1 - How did you get this farm?

- 01 Bought
- 02 Inherited
- 03 Rental
- 04 Loaned
- 05 Given by the leader
- 06 Other (specify)

--	--	--

If 03 or 04 Indicate the name of the owner

Contact _____

B.2 - Does the owner have the Land Use Right title (DUAT)?

- 01 Yes
- 02 No

--	--	--

B.3 - When (year) did you start using this farm?

--	--	--	--	--

B.4 - What crops do you produce and sell?

Code

- 01 Produced to own consumption
- 02 Produced and sold
- 03 Did not produce

Maize:	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
Sorghum	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
Millet	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
Bean	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
Sweet potato	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
Peanut	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
Pumpkin	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
Cabbage (Cauli)	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
Cucumber	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
Tomato	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
Cassava/Manioc	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
Potato	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
Lettuce	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
Sugar Cane	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
Other (specify)	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
_____	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
_____	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			

B.5 - Is there any fruit tree in this farm?

If 02 jump to B.7

01- Yes

02- No

--	--

B.6 - Indicate the fruit tree that are in the farm

Amount

Mangoe tree

--	--

 unit

Papaya

--	--

 unit

Avocado tree

--	--

 unit

Lemon tree

--	--

 unit

Orange tree

--	--

 unit

Banana tree

--	--

 unit

Cashew tree

--	--

 unit

Malambi

--	--

 unit

Tangerine tree

--	--

 unit

Coconut tree

--	--

 unit

Other (specify)

--	--

 unit

--

--	--

 unit

--

--	--

 unit

--

--	--

 unit

B.7 - What was the total income received from the sale of crops from the last campaign?

01 Less than 1,000.00 Mt

--	--

02 Between 1,000.00 and 5,000.00 Mt

03 Between 5001,00 and 10,000.00 Mt

04 Between 10,001.00 and 20,000.00 Mt

05 More than 20,000.00 Mt (specify)

--

B.8 - Did the farmer use any agricultural inputs in the last campaign?

01 Yes

--	--

02 No

If Yes (01), indicate which inputs

Improved seed

--	--

Organic Fertilizer

--	--

Irrigation

--	--

Tractor

--	--

Animal Traction

--	--

Chemical Fertilizer

--	--

Describe the size of the farm presented on GPS

Hectares

OBSERVATIONS

End Time ^h^h : ^m^m

Annex II – Community Meetings Minutes

Meeting Minutes
ESIA/RPF and RAP Integrated Transmission System–Vilankulos-Maputo
Realization of fieldwork

Minutes of meeting of Mwambalate Neighbourhood

Date: 04 July 2017
Venue: Tenga- Mwambalate
Participants: Atanásio Chaluco- Assistant Block Leader Isaque Chaluco – Resident Alfredo Macie Júnior - Resident Lourenço Jacob- Resident Bonguene Wateluso- Resident Laurinda Williamo-Resident Laurinda Mazipende-Resident Francisco Filipe-Resident
Duration: 45 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of the construction project of the Vilanculos-Maputo high voltage line. Objectives of the fieldwork; and To listen to local concerns
Summary of Discussion: The Assistant Block Leader opened the meeting by welcoming everyone and after asked everyone present to introduce themselves. After the introductions ended, the project and objectives of the field survey were explained. With the help of posters, the project team showed the Districts, Administrative Posts, Locations and Towns or Neighborhoods covered by the line layout. They were also explained about line extension, easement area, security measures to be observed in the bonded area after line construction, types of towers to be implanted, amount of energy to be transported and locations identified for construction of the substations. The project team informed the participants of the meeting that the families covered by the line should continue to live or practice their daily activities as the project is still in the study phase. After the presentation of the project and the objective of the field survey, the floor was opened so that the people present could put forward questions, concerns and suggestions about the project.

The assistant block leader thanked the team for the presentation and opened the floor to the community members to present their suggestions, concerns and doubts. The general concerns of the residents of the neighborhood are related to the expansion of the electric network, and how they want electric power reach more families.

On the other hand, families are worried about the displacement of families, the loss of farm areas and crops if the project moves forward. After the intervention, the project team asked if there were any other concerns, the participants answered no and the meeting came to an end after thanking them all.

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Realization of fieldwork

Meeting Minutes of the Caniço and Boanine Neighbourhoods

Date: 5th of July 2017
Venue: Caniço e Boanine Neighbourhood
Participants: Constantino –Caniço Neighbourhood Secretary José Cossa –Boanine Neighbourhood Secretary Miguel Nhanzete- Resident–Caniço Neighbourhood Delfina Alberto- Head of 10 homes Caniço Neighbourhood Fátima Agostinho- Resident Caniço Neighbourhood Alberto António- Resident Boanine Neighbourhood Rachid José – Resident Boanine Neighbourhood Joaquim Cossa – Resident Boanine Neighbourhood Dino Solo- Resident Boanine Neighbourhood José Sitole- Resident Boanine Neighbourhood Azarias- Resident Boanine Neighbourhood Olga Magri- Resident Boanine Neighbourhood Maria – Resident Boanine Neighbourhood Elisa- Resident Boanine Neighbourhood Pedro Oliveira- Resident Boanine Neighbourhood Rosa Adriano – Resident Boanine Neighbourhood RegilinaMuinango- Resident Boanine Neighbourhood Florinda Banze – Resident Boanine Neighbourhood
Duration: 50 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of the construction project of the Vilanculos-Maputo high voltage line. Objectives of the fieldwork; and To listen to local concerns
Summary of discussion:

After introducing the project team, the presentation of the project and the objectives of the field survey began with the use of posters illustrating the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities, Towns or Neighborhoods that would be affected by the high voltage line. It was further explained to them about the security perimeter of the power line, the security measures to be observed after the completion of the line within the security perimeter, the type of towers and the amount of energy to be transported.

It was also explained to them that the project is in the phase of the Environmental Impact Study and that the owners of the infrastructures, farms and cultures identified in the easement area should continue to live and carry out their daily activities as usual.

After the presentation, the session was opened to clarify the doubts, gather opinions, suggestions and the concern of the residents about the project. The secretaries of the 2 neighborhoods present at the meeting asked the residents to present their concerns about the project.

The general complaint of the residents was that the line would pass through their neighbourhoods which were recently occupied by them, and that the Project leaves them insecure about their future. The expectation of the families is that electricity will expand to their residences.

The Neighbourhood Secretaries thanked those present for putting forward their concerns and as there were no other queries, the meeting was brought to an end.

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Realization of fieldwork

Minutes of Meeting of Mucapanhe Neighbourhood

Date: 6th of July 2017
Venue: Neighbourhood 1 Mahulane
Participants: Sebastião – Neighbourhood Secretary Joana Tomé – Assistant Neighbourhood Secretary Ricardo Conjuane -Resident LuísaSumbana – Resident Verónica Jorge- Resident
Duration: 30 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of the construction project of the Vilanculos-Maputo high voltage line. Objectives of the fieldwork; and To listen to local concerns
Summary of Discussion: After presenting the work team, the presentation of the project and the objectives of the field survey began. The presentation of the project was made using posters illustrating the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities, Towns or Neighborhoods covered by the high voltage line. They were also informed about the area of easement, measures and cautions to be observed within the easement area, the types of towers to be implanted, the locations identified for substation construction, the amount of energy to be transported and its purpose. It was also explained to them that the project is in the environmental impact study phase and after the presentation the session was opened so that the participants could put forward questions, suggestions or concerns about the project. The general concern of the residents was with regards to compensation issues for the loss of infrastructure and farms, whether the project would provide social responsibility actions and when the project would start. After the intervention of the residents and the questions answered by the team, the

meeting was adjourned.

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Realization of fieldwork

Meeting Minutes of Chiboene Neighbourhood

Date: 7th July 2017
Venue: Chiboene Neighbourhood
Participants: Amelina Sara- Assistant Pedagogical Director of EPC André Johane- Neighbourhood Secretary
Duration: 50 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of the construction project of the Vilanculos-Maputo high voltage line. Objectives of the fieldwork; and To listen to local concerns
Summary of discussion: After introducing the project team, the presentation of the project using posters showing the layout of the line the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities and Populations or neighborhoods covered, was made. The objective of the project, the extension line, the easement area, security measures within the easement area after the completion of the line, the type of towers and the amount of energy to be transported, was also explained. It was also explained to them that the project is in the phase of the Environmental Impact Study and that the owners of the infrastructures, farms and cultures identified in the easement area should continue to live and carry out their daily activities as usual. After the presentation was concluded, the participants were invited to put their questions or concerns regarding the project forward, to which the participants replied that they were satisfied with the explanation given, thereby ending the meeting.

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Meeting Minutes of the 4th Resettlement Neighbourhood

Date: of July 2017
Venue: 4th Resettlement Neighbourhood
Participants: Antónia Franciso– Neighbourhood Secretary Fernando Mutuasse
Duration: 40 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of the construction project of the Vilanculos-Maputo high voltage line. Objectives of the fieldwork; and To listen to local concerns
Summary of discussion: After introducing the work team, the presentation of the project and the objectives of the field survey began. The presentation of the project was made using posters illustrating the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities, Towns or Neighborhoods covered by the line. The purpose of the project, easement area, security measures imposed after the construction of the line, extension of the line, type of towers and the sites where substations will be built, was explained to them. It was also explained to them that the project is in the phase of the Environmental Impact Study and that the owners of the infrastructures, farms and cultures identified in the easement area should continue to live and carry out their daily activities as usual. After the presentation, the session was opened for participants to ask questions, concerns or suggestions. In general, the participants were worried about whether the project would force them to relocate, as the families that live in the neighbourhood were resettled in 2013 as they were victims of floods in Chibuto. After the intervention, the team asked if there were any other doubts, questions or concerns to put forward, to which the participants said no. The meeting was adjourned and the participants were thanked for their presence.

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Minutes of meeting of the Maguiguane Neighbourhood

Date: 7th July 2017
Venue: Maguiguane Neighbourhood
Participants: Elias João –Head of Sede Locality José Vasco – Head of Maguiguana Locality Fernando Azarias- Community Leader of Maguiguana
Duration: 35 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of the construction project of the Vilankulos-Maputo high voltage line. Objectives of the fieldwork; and To listen to local concerns
Summary of discussion: After introducing the work team, the presentation of the project and the objectives of the field survey began. With the aid of posters, the project team showed the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities, Towns or Neighborhoods covered by route of the line. They were informed about the line extension, easement area, security measures to be observed in the easement area after the construction of the line, type of towers to be implanted, amount of energy to be transported and locations identified for the construction of the substations. The project team also explained that the families covered by the current route of the line should continue to live or practice their daily activities, as the project is still in the study phase. After the explanation of the project and the objective of the survey of the field concluded, the floor was opened so that the people present could put forward questions, concerns and suggestions in relation to the project. The two Heads of Maguiguana and Sede Locality asked for clarification about the current route that passes through areas used for sugarcane planting that belongs to some local producers associations and if they were to lose part of their cultivated areas. They

thanked EDM and CONSULTEC for the presentation and for clarifying their concerns.

After the interventions, the Project team asked if there were any other concerns to which the participants replied no. The meeting was concluded and everyone was thanked for their presence.

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Realization of fieldwork

Minutes of meeting at Neighbourhood 1 Maluana

Date: 10th July 2017
Venue: Neighbourhood 1 Maluana
Participants: José Salvador – Neighbourhood Secretary Francisco Panguendo – Block Leader Alfredo Francisco- Head of 10 homes Júlio Eugénio – Resident
Duration: 30 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of the construction project of the Vilanculos-Maputo high voltage line. Objectives of the fieldwork; and To listen to local concerns
Summary of discussion: After introducing the work team, the presentation of the project and the objectives of the field survey began. With the aid of posters, the participants were informed about the objectives of the construction of the energy transport line, the route of the line, the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities and the villages that would be affected. They were also informed about the easement area, precautionary measures to be observed within the easement area, the types of towers to be implanted, the locations identified for the substation construction, the amount of energy to be transported and its purpose. It was also explained that the project is still in the environmental impact study. The presentation of the project ended and the session was opened so that participants could put forward questions, suggestions or concerns related to the project. In general, the concern of the residents was whether the project would provide social responsibility actions and when the project would start. After the interventions with the residents and after questions were answered by the team, the meeting was adjourned.

Meeting Minutes

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Realization of fieldwork

Meeting Minutes of the Ducofo Village

Date: 17th July 2017
Venue: Ducofo Village
Participants: Delfina Mabessa village chief accompanied by village members namely, Lúdia Zitha, Teresa Uquero, Jorge Macuacua e Temarore Macuacua.
Duration: 15 minutes
Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Present the project and the objectives of the fieldwork; and• Listen to local concerns
Summary of discussion: <p>The project and the objectives of carrying out the field work was presented to the owners of the infrastructures and the farms covered along the route as well as with the leaders of the villages in order to collect information from each specific area.</p> <p>The presentation was made using posters which indicated the districts, localities and the respective villages covered and also the types of towers/poles to be implanted for the transport of energy. It was also explained to them that the project is in the phase of the Environmental Impact Study. After explaining the project, the objective of carrying out the fieldwork and all other aspects related to the project, the consultant opened the floor so that the participants could express their ideas, opinions, suggestions or concerns about everything that was presented.</p> <p>The village chief thanked the team for the presentation and gave space for the community members to present their suggestions, concerns and doubts. They said that they had no doubts about what was presented and that they would just like EDM to also electrify the village and not just run the power cables through.</p> <p>Following the pronouncement of the village members the consultant asked if there were any more doubts, questions or concerns to put forward, and the participants replied that they did not. The meeting was closed after thanking everyone for their presence.</p>

Meeting Minutes

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Realization of fieldwork

Meeting Minutes of the Village of Beluluane D – Block 8

Date: 24th of July 2017
Venue: Beluluane D Village – Block 8
Participants: Rosalina Dide (village chief) accompanied by village members namely, Saute Filipe, Frank Celestino, Luísa Helena, Salmina Temane, Andrisse Macanhe, Elídio Wamusse, Cristina Mussane, Pedro Tiago, Carlota Miambo, Rosa Muchanga, Isabel Manjate, Pascoal Nhauche, Hélio Mucache, Rosa Bila, Titos Macucule, Rosa Mindo, Cristina Chivambo, Dércia Samuel, Alberto Macucule, Jeremias Langa e Paulo Chachuaio.
Duration: 15 minutes
Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Present the project and the objectives of the fieldwork; and• Listen to local concerns
Summary of discussion: <p>The project and the objectives of carrying out the field work was presented to the owners of the infrastructures and the farms covered along the route as well as with the leaders of the villages in order to collect information from each specific area.</p> <p>The presentation was made using posters which indicated the districts, localities and the respective villages covered and also the types of towers/poles to be implanted for the transport of energy. It was also explained to them that the project is in the phase of the Environmental Impact Study. After explaining the project, the objective of carrying out the fieldwork and all other aspects related to the project, the consultant opened the floor so that the participants could express their ideas, opinions, suggestions or concerns about everything that was presented.</p> <p>The village chief thanked the team for the presentation and made room for village members to be able to put their questions, concerns or suggestions forward.</p> <p>The question was raised as to why the area of substation project (SE) was not immediately defined, since it is alleged that some families had to abandon their land to give place to the current SE, and that they would have to be moved again. On the other hand, it was lamented that the opening of access roads in the village to facilitate the installation of electricity in their homes with the residents own resources, may be interrupted because of this project.</p> <p>After the intervention the consultant asked if there were any more doubts, questions or concerns to put forward and the participants answered no. The meeting ended after thanking everybody for their presence.</p>

Meeting Minute
ESIA/RPF e RAP Integrated Transmission System – Vilankulos-Maputo
Field Work

Minute of Meeting held in Ngongloza

Date: 29 July 2018
Venue: Ngongloza
Participants: Sarita Guidar Nhabanga – Community Leader
Duration: 40 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of Vilanculos-Maputo Transmission Line Project. Objectives of conducting field work; and Listen to local concerns
Summary of debate: <p>The meeting started by introducing the working team, followed by the presentation of project and the objectives of the field survey. The project's presentation was made using posters illustrating the line's alignment crossing the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities, Villages or Neighbourhoods covered by the project.</p> <p>There was also briefly explained the project's objective, the security measures to be observed within the right-of-way following the completion of the line, type of towers and the locations where the substations will be installed. It was explained the reason why the team went to the field again with the same objectives, to comply with the land law and EDM regulations, that is, the total width of the right-of-way was extended from 50 meters to 100 meters. Therefore the team returned to survey the remaining 50 meters. It was also explained that the project is currently in the phase of environmental impact study and that the families who own the affected infrastructure and crop fields "<i>machambas</i>" could continue to live and develop their activities normally.</p> <p>After the presentation, the session was opened to debate for questions, concerns or suggestions. The participants did not present any concerns regarding the project, they praised the initiative because for them it means growth of the area that at present does not have electricity.</p> <p>In the end of the meeting the team asked if there were any other questions, concerns or comments, having the participants replied that they did not. The meeting ended by thanking everyone for their presence.</p>

Meeting Minute
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Field Work

Minute of Meeting held in Ndixe

Date: 18 August 2018
Venue: Ndixe
Participants: António Pedro Tembe – Chief of block1 (<i>quarteirão</i>)
Duration: 40 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of Vilanculos-Maputo Transmission Line Project. Objectives of conducting field work; and Listen to local concerns
Summary of debate: The meeting started by introducing the working team, followed by the presentation of project and the objectives of the field survey. The project's presentation was made using posters illustrating the line's alignment crossing the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities, Villages or Neighbourhoods covered by the project. There was also briefly explained the project's objective, the security measures to be observed within the right-of-way following the completion of the line, type of towers and the locations where the substations will be installed. It was explained the reason why the team went to the field again with the same objectives, to comply with the land law and EDM regulations, that is, the total width of the right-of-way was extended from 50 meters to 100 meters. Therefore the team returned to survey the remaining 50 meters. It was also explained that the project is currently in the phase of environmental impact study and that the families who own the affected infrastructure and crop fields " <i>machambas</i> " could continue to live and develop their activities normally. After the presentation, the session was opened to debate for questions, concerns or suggestions. In general, the participants expect the project to bring electricity to the communities. In the end of the meeting the team asked if there were any other questions, concerns or comments, having the participants replied that they did not. The meeting ended by thanking everyone for their presence.

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Field Work

Minute of Meeting held in Boanine

Date: 20 August 2018
Venue: Boanine
Participants: João Sebastião Cossa – Community Leader
Duration: 40 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of Vilanculos-Maputo Transmission line Project Objectives of conducting field work; and Listen to local concerns
Summary of debate: <p>The meeting started by introducing the working team, followed by the presentation of project and the objectives of the field survey. The project's presentation was made using posters illustrating the line's alignment crossing the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities, Villages or Neighbourhoods covered by the project.</p> <p>There was also briefly explained the project's objective, the security measures to be observed within the right-of-way following the completion of the line, type of towers and the locations where the substations will be installed. It was explained the reason why the team went to the field again with the same objectives, to comply with the land law and EDM regulation, that is, the total width of the right-of-way was extended from 50 meters to 100 meters. Therefore, the team returned to survey the remaining 50 meters. It was also explained that the project is currently in the phase of environmental impact study and that the families who own the affected infrastructure and crop fields "<i>machambas</i>" could continue to live and develop their activities normally.</p> <p>After the presentation, the session was opened to debate for questions, concerns or suggestions. In general, the participants mentioned that in the implementation phase of the project they would like to see some benefit for their community as electrification because their neighbourhood does not have electricity.</p> <p>In the end of the meeting the team asked if there were any other questions, concerns or comments, having the participants replied that they did not. The meeting ended by thanking everyone for their presence.</p>

Meeting Minute
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Field Work

Minute of Meeting held in Zilinga

Date: 20 August 2018
Venue: Zilinga
Participants: Carolina Lourenço Manjate – Community Lider
Duration: 40 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of Vilanculos-Maputo Transmission Line Project. Objectives of conducting field work; and Listen to local concerns
Summary of debate: <p>The meeting started by introducing the working team, followed by the presentation of project and the objectives of the field survey. The project's presentation was made using posters illustrating the line's alignment crossing the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities, Villages or Neighbourhoods covered by the project.</p> <p>There was also briefly explained the project's objective, the security measures to be observed within the right-of-way following the completion of the line, type of towers and the locations where the substations will be installed. It was explained the reason why the team went to the field again with the same objectives, to comply with the land law and EDM regulations, that is, the total width of the right-of-way was extended from 50 meters to 100 meters. Therefore the team returned to survey the remaining 50 meters. It was also explained that the project is currently in the phase of environmental impact study and that the families who own the affected infrastructure and crop fields "<i>machambas</i>" could continue to live and develop their activities normally.</p> <p>After the presentation, the session was opened to debate for questions, concerns or suggestions. In general, the participants mentioned that the project should compensate those affected, including the areas that do not have yet houses but have owners. In the end of the meeting the team asked if there were any other questions, concerns or comments, having the participants replied that they did not. The meeting ended by thanking everyone for their presence.</p>

Meeting Minute
ESIA/RPF e RAP Integrated Transmission System – Vilankulos-Maputo
Field Work

Minute of Meeting held in Nwambalambate

Date: 23 August 2018
Venue: Nwambalambate
Participants: Laurinda Mazibenda Chaúque – Community Secretary
Duration: 40 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of Vilanculos-Maputo Transmission Line Project. Objectives of conducting field work; and Listen to local concerns
Summary of debate: <p>The meeting started by introducing the working team, followed by the presentation of project and the objectives of the field survey. The project's presentation was made using posters illustrating the line's alignment crossing the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities, Villages or Neighbourhoods covered by the project.</p> <p>There was also briefly explained the project's objective, the security measures to be observed within the right-of-way following the completion of the line, type of towers and the locations where the substations will be installed. It was explained the reason why the team went to the field again with the same objectives, to comply with the land law and EDM regulations, that is, the total width of the right-of-way was extended from 50 meters to 100 meters. Therefore the team returned to survey the remaining 50 meters. It was also explained that the project is currently in the phase of environmental impact study and that the families who own the affected infrastructure and crop fields "<i>machambas</i>" could continue to live and develop their activities normally.</p> <p>After the presentation, the session was opened to debate for questions, concerns or suggestions. Overall, the participants mentioned that after the start of the project the local workforce should be prioritized and that this project could expand electric power in the area.</p> <p>In the end of the meeting the team asked if there were any other questions, concerns or comments, having the participants replied that they did not. The meeting ended by thanking everyone for their presence.</p>

Meeting Minute
ESIA/RPF e RAP Integrated Transmission System – Vilankulos-Maputo
Field Work

Minute of Meeting held in Caniço

Date: 23 August 2018
Venue: Caniço
Participants: Costantino Sifanzonque Chinguambe – Community Secretary
Duration: 40 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of Vilanculos-Maputo Transmission Line Project. Objectives of conducting field work; and Listen to local concerns
Summary of debate: <p>The meeting started by introducing the working team, followed by the presentation of project and the objectives of the field survey. The project's presentation was made using posters illustrating the line's alignment crossing the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities, Villages or Neighbourhoods covered by the project.</p> <p>There was also briefly explained the project's objective, the security measures to be observed within the right-of-way following the completion of the line, type of towers and the locations where the substations will be installed. It was explained the reason why the team went to the field again with the same objectives, to comply with the land law and EDM regulations, that is, the total width of the right-of-way was extended from 50 meters to 100 meters. Therefore the team returned to survey the remaining 50 meters. It was also explained that the project is currently in the phase of environmental impact study and that the families who own the affected infrastructure and crop fields "<i>machambas</i>" could continue to live and develop their activities normally.</p> <p>After the presentation, the session was opened to debate for questions, concerns or suggestions. Overall, the participants mentioned that there needs to be an open dialogue with the affected families in order to avoid conflict.</p> <p>In the end of the meeting the team asked if there were any other questions, concerns or comments, having the participants replied that they did not. The meeting ended by thanking everyone for their presence.</p>

Meeting Minute
ESIA/RPF e RAP Integrated Transmission System – Vilankulos-Maputo
Field Work

Minute of Meeting held in Xiondzanine

Date: 23 August 2018
Venue: Xiondzanine
Participants: Rafael Valente Mabunda – Community Secretary
Duration: 40 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of Vilanculos-Maputo Transmission Line Project. Objectives of conducting field work; and Listen to local concerns
Summary of debate: <p>The meeting started by introducing the working team, followed by the presentation of project and the objectives of the field survey. The project's presentation was made using posters illustrating the line's alignment crossing the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities, Villages or Neighbourhoods covered by the project.</p> <p>There was also briefly explained the project's objective, the security measures to be observed within the right-of-way following the completion of the line, type of towers and the locations where the substations will be installed. It was explained the reason why the team went to the field again with the same objectives, to comply with the land law and EDM regulations, that is, the total width of the right-of-way was extended from 50 meters to 100 meters. Therefore the team returned to survey the remaining 50 meters. It was also explained that the project is currently in the phase of environmental impact study and that the families who own the affected infrastructure and crop fields "<i>machambas</i>" could continue to live and develop their activities normally.</p> <p>After the presentation, the session was opened to debate for questions, concerns or suggestions. Overall, the participants mentioned that the construction of the line is welcome for the development of Moamba District.</p> <p>In the end of the meeting the team asked if there were any other questions, concerns or comments, having the participants replied that they did not. The meeting ended by thanking everyone for their presence.</p>

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Minute of Meeting held in Matalane

Date: 28 August 2018
Venue: Matalane
Participants: Cardoso Uamusse - Community Leader
Duration: 40 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of Vilankulos-Maputo Transmission Line Project. Objectives of conducting the field work; and Listening to local concerns
Summary of debate: <p>The meeting started by introducing the working team, followed by the presentation of project and the objectives of the field survey. The project's presentation was made using posters illustrating the line's alignment crossing the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities, Villages or Neighbourhoods covered by the project.</p> <p>There was also briefly explained the project's objective, the security measures to be observed within the right-of-way following the completion of the line, type of towers and the locations where the substations will be installed. It was explained the reason why the team went to the field again with the same objectives, to comply with the land law and EDM regulations, that is, the total width of the right-of-way was extended from 50 meters to 100 meters. Therefore the team returned to survey the remaining 50 meters. It was also explained that the project is currently in the phase of environmental impact study and that the families who own the affected infrastructure and crop fields "<i>machambas</i>" could continue to live and develop their activities normally.</p> <p>After the presentation, the session was opened to debate for questions, concerns or suggestions. In general, the participants were concerned about the people who could be resettled, and that EDM should do a proper resettlement to avoid people to become homeless.</p> <p>In the end of the meeting the team asked if there were any other questions, concerns or comments, having the participants replied that they did not. The meeting ended by thanking everyone for their presence.</p>

Meeting Minute
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Minute of Meeting held in Maluana

Date: 31 August 2018
Venue: Maluana
Participants: José Arnaldo Mucavele - Community Leader
Duration: 40 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of Vilankulos-Maputo Transmission Line Project. Objectives of conducting the field work; and Listening to local concerns
Summary of debate: <p>The meeting started by introducing the working team, followed by the presentation of project and the objectives of the field survey. The project's presentation was made using posters illustrating the line's alignment crossing the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities, Villages or Neighbourhoods covered by the project.</p> <p>There was also briefly explained the project's objective, the security measures to be observed within the right-of-way following the completion of the line, type of towers and the locations where the substations will be installed. It was explained the reason why the team went to the field again with the same objectives, to comply with the land law and EDM regulations, that is, the total width of the right-of-way was extended from 50 meters to 100 meters. Therefore the team returned to survey the remaining 50 meters. It was also explained that the project is currently in the phase of environmental impact study and that the families who own the affected infrastructure and crop fields "<i>machambas</i>" could continue to live and develop their activities normally.</p> <p>After the presentation, the session was opened to debate for questions, concerns or suggestions. Participants generally stated that it is necessary to communicate to local communities before the implementation of the project to avoid conflicts and that the transmission line project is welcome.</p> <p>In the end of the meeting the team asked if there were any other questions, concerns or comments, having the participants replied that they did not. The meeting ended by thanking everyone for their presence.</p>

Meeting Minute
ESIA/RPF e RAP Integrated Transmission System – Vilankulos-Maputo
Field Work

Minute of Meeting held in Facazissa

Date: 01 September 2018
Venue: Facazissa
Participants: Boaventura Nhongo – Community Secretary
Duration: 40 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of Vilanculos-Maputo Transmission Line Project. Objectives of conducting field work; and Listen to local concerns
Summary of debate: <p>The meeting started by introducing the working team, followed by the presentation of project and the objectives of the field survey. The project's presentation was made using posters illustrating the line's alignment crossing the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities, Villages or Neighbourhoods covered by the project.</p> <p>There was also briefly explained the project's objective, the security measures to be observed within the right-of-way following the completion of the line, type of towers and the locations where the substations will be installed. It was explained the reason why the team went to the field again with the same objectives, to comply with the land law and EDM regulations, that is, the total width of the right-of-way was extended from 50 meters to 100 meters. Therefore the team returned to survey the remaining 50 meters. It was also explained that the project is currently in the phase of environmental impact study and that the families who own the affected infrastructure and crop fields "<i>machambas</i>" could continue to live and develop their activities normally.</p> <p>After the presentation, the session was opened to debate for questions, concerns or suggestions. In general, the participants expressed the desire that EDM should build the houses for the people to be resettled, so that they do not stay in the open.</p> <p>In the end of the meeting the team asked if there were any other questions, concerns or comments, having the participants replied that they did not. The meeting ended by thanking everyone for their presence.</p>

Meeting Minute
ESIA/RPF e RAP Integrated Transmission System – Vilankulos-Maputo
Field Work

Minute of Meeting held in Macanhe

Date: 05 September 2018
Venue: Macanhe
Participants: Alberto Fernando Cossa – Community Lider
Duration: 40 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of Vilanculos-Maputo Transmission Line Project. Objectives of conducting field work; and Listen to local concerns
Summary of debate: <p>The meeting started with the introduction of the working team, followed by the presentation of project and the objectives of the field survey. The project’s presentation was made using posters illustrating the line’s alignment crossing the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities, Villages or Neighbourhoods covered by the project.</p> <p>There was also briefly explained the project’s objective, the security measures to be observed within the right-of-way following the completion of the line, type of towers and the locations where the substations will be installed. It was explained the reason why the team went to the field again with the same objectives, to comply with the land law and EDM regulations, that is, the total width of the right-of-way was extended from 50 meters to 100 meters. Therefore the team returned to survey the remaining 50 meters. It was also explained that the project is currently in the phase of environmental impact study and that the families who own the affected infrastructure and crop fields “<i>machambas</i>” could continue to live and develop their activities normally.</p> <p>After the presentation, the session was opened to debate for questions, concerns or suggestions. In general terms, the participants expect the project to bring electricity to the community because it is difficult to attend evening classes because of lack of energy, there is no clean water and lack of employment for young people.</p> <p>In the end of the meeting the team asked if there were any other questions, concerns or comments, having the participants replied that they did not. The meeting ended by thanking everyone for their presence.</p>

Meeting Minute
ESIA/RPF e RAP Integrated Transmission System – Vilankulos-Maputo
Field Work

Minute of Meeting held in 3 de Fevereiro Resettlement

Date: 05 de September 2018
Venue: 3 de Fevereiro Resettlement
Participants: António Eugenio Macie – Community Leader Fernando Matuasse – Secretary
Duration: 40 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of Vilanculos-Maputo Transmission Line Project. Objectives of conducting field work; and Listen to local concerns
Summary of debate: The meeting started by introducing the working team, followed by the presentation of project and the objectives of the field survey. The project's presentation was made using posters illustrating the line's alignment crossing the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities, Villages or Neighbourhoods covered by the project. There was also briefly explained the project's objective, the security measures to be observed within the right-of-way following the completion of the line, type of towers and the locations where the substations will be installed. It was explained the reason why the team went to the field again with the same objectives, to comply with the land law and EDM regulations, that is, the total width of the right-of-way was extended from 50 meters to 100 meters. Therefore the team returned to survey the remaining 50 meters. It was also explained that the project is currently in the phase of environmental impact study and that the families who own the affected infrastructure and crop fields " <i>machambas</i> " could continue to live and develop their activities normally. After the presentation, the session was opened to debate for questions, concerns or suggestions. In general, participants expect their area to be electrified so they all may have access to electricity in their own houses. In the end of the meeting the team asked if there were any other questions, concerns or comments, having the participants replied that they did not. The meeting ended by thanking everyone for their presence.

Meeting Minute
ESIA/RPF e RAP Integrated Transmission System – Vilankulos-Maputo
Field Work

Minute of Meeting held in Sengene

Date: 06 September 2018
Venue: Sengene
Participants: Alberto Joshua Chanbele – Community Lider
Duration: 40 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of Vilanculos-Maputo Transmission Line Project. Objectives of conducting field work; and Listen to local concerns
Summary of debate: <p>The meeting started by introducing the working team, followed by the presentation of project and the objectives of the field survey. The project's presentation was made using posters illustrating the line's alignment crossing the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities, Villages or Neighbourhoods covered by the project.</p> <p>There was also briefly explained the project's objective, the security measures to be observed within the right-of-way following the completion of the line, type of towers and the locations where the substations will be installed. It was explained the reason why the team went to the field again with the same objectives, to comply with the land law and EDM regulations, that is, the total width of the right-of-way was extended from 50 meters to 100 meters. Therefore the team returned to survey the remaining 50 meters. It was also explained that the project is currently in the phase of environmental impact study and that the families who own the affected infrastructure and crop fields "<i>machambas</i>" could continue to live and develop their activities normally.</p> <p>After the presentation, the session was opened to debate for questions, concerns or suggestions. Overall, the participants expressed the desire to have in the near future an electrified village.</p> <p>In the end of the meeting the team asked if there were any other questions, concerns or comments, having the participants replied that they did not. The meeting ended by thanking everyone for their presence.</p>

Meeting Minute
ESIA/RPF e RAP Integrated Transmission System – Vilankulos-Maputo
Field Work

Minute of Meeting held in Mazivila

Date: 10 September 2018
Venue: Mazivila
Participants: Ngunga José Chambal - Community Leader José António Mujovo – Community Secretary
Duration: 40 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of Vilanculos-Maputo Transmission Line Project. Objectives of conducting the field work; and Listening to local concerns
Summary of debate: <p>The meeting started by introducing the working team, followed by the presentation of project and the objectives of the field survey. The project’s presentation was made using posters illustrating the line’s alignment crossing the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities, Villages or Neighbourhoods covered by the project.</p> <p>There was also briefly explained the project’s objective, the security measures to be observed within the right-of-way following the completion of the line, type of towers and the locations where the substations will be installed. It was explained the reason why the team went to the field again with the same objectives, to comply with the land law and EDM regulations, that is, the total width of the right-of-way was extended from 50 meters to 100 meters. Therefore the team returned to survey the remaining 50 meters. It was also explained that the project is currently in the phase of environmental impact study and that the families who own the affected infrastructure and crop fields “<i>machambas</i>” could continue to live and develop their activities normally.</p> <p>After the presentation, the session was opened to debate for questions, concerns or suggestions. Overall it was said that the project is welcome, and that the community hope that in the near future the project can bring energy of good quality and electrify the whole neighbourhood.</p> <p>In the end of the meeting the team asked if there were any other questions, concerns or comments, having the participants replied that they did not. The meeting ended by thanking everyone for their presence.</p>

Meeting Minute
ESIA/RPF e RAP Integrated Transmission System – Vilankulos-Maputo
Field Work

Minute of Meeting held in Chicawane

Date: 10 September 2018
Venue: Chicawane
Participants: Joao Ernesto Matsinhe – Community Secretary
Duration: 40 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of Vilanculos-Maputo Transmission Line Project. Objectives of conducting field work; and Listen to local concerns
Summary of debate: The meeting started by introducing the working team, followed by the presentation of project and the objectives of the field survey. The project's presentation was made using posters illustrating the line's alignment crossing the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities, Villages or Neighbourhoods covered by the project. There was also briefly explained the project's objective, the security measures to be observed within the right-of-way following the completion of the line, type of towers and the locations where the substations will be installed. It was explained the reason why the team went to the field again with the same objectives, to comply with the land law and EDM regulations, that is, the total width of the right-of-way was extended from 50 meters to 100 meters. Therefore the team returned to survey the remaining 50 meters. It was also explained that the project is currently in the phase of environmental impact study and that the families who own the affected infrastructure and crop fields " <i>machambas</i> " could continue to live and develop their activities normally. After the presentation, the session was opened to debate for questions, concerns or suggestions. Generally the community expect the project to bring energy into their community which currently does not have, as well as the construction of roads, markets and schools. In the end of the meeting the team asked if there were any other questions, concerns or comments, having the participants replied that they did not. The meeting ended by thanking everyone for their presence.

Meeting Minute
ESIA/RPF e RAP Integrated Transmission System – Vilankulos-Maputo
Field Work

Minute of Meeting held in Macavalane

Date: 14 September 2018
Venue: Macavalane
Participants: Filimone Fabião Macamo - Community Leader Jeremiah Manuel Tlongo - Deputy Secretary of the Neighborhood
Duration: 40 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of Vilanculos-Maputo Transmission Line Project. Objectives of conducting the field work; and Listening to local concerns
Summary of debate: <p>The meeting started by introducing the working team, followed by the presentation of project and the objectives of the field survey. The project's presentation was made using posters illustrating the line's alignment crossing the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities, Villages or Neighbourhoods covered by the project.</p> <p>There was also briefly explained the project's objective, the security measures to be observed within the right-of-way following the completion of the line, type of towers and the locations where the substations will be installed. It was explained the reason why the team went to the field again with the same objectives, to comply with the land law and EDM regulations, that is, the total width of the right-of-way was extended from 50 meters to 100 meters. Therefore the team returned to survey the remaining 50 meters. It was also explained that the project is currently in the phase of environmental impact study and that the families who own the affected infrastructure and crop fields "<i>machambas</i>" could continue to live and develop their activities normally.</p> <p>After the presentation, the session was opened to debate for questions, concerns or suggestions. The main concerns of the participants were that they expect that if there is the need to remove the families, to ensure water at that location for domestic consumption and livestock, ensure that they have transport to take their products from the fields since these are distant they may have difficulties bringing their products. In the end of the meeting the team asked if there were any other questions, concerns or comments, having the participants replied that they did not. The meeting ended by</p>

thanking everyone for their presence.

Meeting Minute
ESIA/RPF e RAP Integrated Transmission System – Vilankulos-Maputo
Field Work

Minute of Meeting held in Mocowene

Date: 17 September 2018
Venue: Mocowene
Participants: Ronaldo Reginaldo Mazive – Neighbourhood Secretary
Duration: 40 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of Vilanculos-Maputo Transmission Line Project. Objectives of conducting the field work; and Listening to local concerns
Summary of debate: <p>The meeting started by introducing the working team, followed by the presentation of project and the objectives of the field survey. The project's presentation was made using posters illustrating the line's alignment crossing the Districts, Administrative Posts, Localities, Villages or Neighbourhoods covered by the project.</p> <p>There was also briefly explained the project's objective, the security measures to be observed within the right-of-way following the completion of the line, type of towers and the locations where the substations will be installed. It was explained the reason why the team went to the field again with the same objectives, to comply with the land law and EDM regulations, that is, the total width of the right-of-way was extended from 50 meters to 100 meters. Therefore the team returned to survey the remaining 50 meters. It was also explained that the project is currently in the phase of environmental impact study and that the families who own the affected infrastructure and crop fields "<i>machambas</i>" could continue to live and develop their activities normally.</p> <p>After the presentation, the session was opened to debate for questions, concerns or suggestions. In general terms the participants do not have any concern related to the project.</p> <p>In the end of the meeting the team asked if there were any other questions, concerns or comments, having the participants replied that they did not. The meeting ended by thanking everyone for their presence.</p>

Meeting Minute
ESIA/RPF e RAP Integrated Transmission System – Vilankulos-Maputo
Field Work

Minute of Meeting held in Mocowene

Date: 17 September 2018
Venue: Mocowene
Participants: Ronaldo Reginaldo Mazive – Neighbourhood Secretary
Duration: 40 minutes
Agenda: Presentation of Vilanculos-Maputo Transmission Line Project. Objectives of conducting the field work; and Listening to local concerns
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Annex III – Entitlement Matrix

Resettlement Impact	Number	Rights	Eligible Groups (see legend)							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Loss (total or partial) of main habitation structure	415	Whole or partial loss of structures will be compensated for as a whole structure Structure will be compensated in kind with houses made of improved permanent materials and will follow national regulation guidelines	X	X	X					
Loss (total or partial) of Auxilliary Structure	12	All partial or total loss of structure will be compensated as whole structure	X	X	X					
Infrastructure under construction	141	Infrastructure will be compensated for and identification on whether infrastructure will be primary HH home (to be determined during RAP) will define if partial structure will be compensated as a whole structure	X	X	X					
Loss (total or partial) of Agricultural Land	88	All partial or full loss of agricultural land will be compensated in kind, with a plot of the same size and of equal or higher agricultural quality as the total plot of land. Clearing of the land or compensation for clearing of land				X				
Loss (total or partial) of crops	TBA	All loss of crops must be compensated for monetarily A partial loss will be compensated as a total loss Compensation will follow Ministry of Agriculture price information for crops. However, they will be calculated without taking age into consideration. In other words, will be compensated for full value. HH's who lose crops must also be compensated with improved seeds and technical assistance for the next sowing season				X				
Loss of trees of economic value	2214	All loss of fruit trees and other trees of economic value must be compensated in monetary terms. Compensation will follow Ministry of Agriculture price information for crops and updated to reflect current prices.					X			
Loss of business, including structures	16	All business, including structures used for businesses, must be compensated in either cash or in kind. If the affected person chooses a structure, this will be built with improved permanent materials. Support will be provided for during transitional phase and all loss of income will be compensated for.		X				X		
Loss of Formal Land Use Rights (DUAT)	79 ¹⁵	HH's will be assisted will all costs and necessary requirement to receive DUAT for new area					X			

¹⁵ Note that 105 households were not available during the survey and thus figure is subject to change

Resettlement Impact	Number	Rights	Eligible Groups (see legend)							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Loss of sacred and heritage sites	23	Local legislation will serve as the principal guide. In addition the following will be undertaken: Exhumation and reburial arrangements will be made with district and village governments/authorities, for larger concentrations of graves; Land will be identified (through local authorities) for preparation of formal cemeteries. All costs incurred for the exhumation, transport and reburial of the deceased will be covered. Each village will organize a combined ceremonial process for the grave exhumation and reburial of all graves within that village in accordance with its religious beliefs and/or customs. When Justified a small shrine or memorial structure dedicated to the ancestors of the people who were resident and had family graves in the project affected area will be placed in each cemetery, in which reburials occur. The household will organize a ceremonial process for the movement/transfer of the spiritual site to its new location in accordance with its religious beliefs and/or customs.							X	
Loss of social and public infrastructure located within the project affected area.	3	In kind replacement shall built in/on an area to be defined by community, local government and local leadership								X

Legend: Eligible groups:

1. Any HH, group or community with a habitation or/and complementary housing structures (including kitchen, exterior room, toilet and porch), located within the Project PPZ with legal or customary rights to use the land;
2. Any HH, group or community with an auxiliary farming structure (including kraals, granaries, poultries, etc.) located within the Project PPZ with legal or customary rights to use the land;
3. Any HH, group or community with an infra-structure under construction located within the Project PPZ, with legal or customary rights to use the land;
4. Any HH, group or community with the legal or customary right to use land with standing crops located partially or totally within the Project PPZ;
5. Any HH, group or community who owns one or more trees with economic value located within the Project PPZ;
6. Any HH, group or community that has a business established (partially or totally) within the Project PPZ;
7. Any grave in a HH yard or in a cemeteries and/or spiritual sites, holy site and worship site located within the Project PPZ;
8. Any social and public infrastructure established within the Project PPZ